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OUR DEAD.

BY COLONEL A. M. HOBBY.

"My house shall be called of all nations the house of prayer; but ye have made it a den of thieves."

"Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing; but inwardly they are ravening wolves."

"It was the worst work that Satan and sin undertook in this world; and they that suffered in it were not martyrs in a good cause, but convicts in a bad one. Who shall honor them that sit by dishonored graves?"

Sermon of Henry Ward Beecher.

Vile, brutal man! and darest thou
In God's anointed place to preach,
With impious tongue and brazen brow,
The lessons Hell would blush to teach?
The cruel taunt thy lips hath hissed
Beneath Religion's holy screen
Is false—as false as Iscariot's kiss;
Is false—as thou art vile and mean.

Are these the lessons which He taught?
And was His mission here in vain?
Peace and good will seem words of naught—
Hell rules the earth with hate again!
And thou! its chosen instrument,
Hyena like, with heartless tread,
Hast dared invade, with blood-hound scent,
The sacred precincts of the dead.

Not such from those, dear, brave old South,
Who met thee in thine hour of might!
But from the coarse, polluted mouth
Of coward curs who feared to fight.
Dear, loved old South! contemn the curse
That those who hate shall heap on you;
For we wept behind War's bloody hearse
That bore away your brave and true!

Their precious blood, though vainly shed,
Long as thy shore old Ocean laves,
We'll bow with reverence o'er our dead,
And bless the turf that wraps their graves.
From Mexico to Maryland
Those graves are strewn like autumn leaves—
What though no mother's tender hand
Upon their tomb a chaplet weaves.

Nor wives, nor sisters bend above
The Honored Soldier's unmarked mound—
They are objects of eternal love
In consecrated Southern ground.
It recks not where their bodies lie—
By bloody hill-side, plain or river—
Their names are bright on Fame's proud sky,
Their deeds of valor live forever.

The songbirds of the South shall sing
From forests grand and flowery stem,
And gentlest waters murmuring,
Unite to hymn their requiem.
And Spring will deck their hallowed bed
With types of resurrection's day;
And silent tears the Night hath shed,
The Morning's beam will kiss away.

These heroes rest in solemn fame
On every field where Freedom bled;
And shall we let the touch of shame
Fall like a blight upon our dead?
No! wretch! we scorn thy hatred now,
And hiss thy shame from pole to pole,
The brutes are better, far, than thou,
And Hell would blush to own thy soul.

"Dishonored graves?" take back the lie
That's breathed by more than human hate,
Lest, Ananias-like, you die,
Not less deserving of his fate.
Our Spartan women bow in dust,
Around their country's broken shrine;
True—as their soul's are noble—just,
Pure—as their deeds have been divine.

Their Angel hands the wounded cheered—
Did all that woman ever dares—
When wealth and homes had disappeared;
They gave us tears, and smiles, and prayers;
They proudly gave their jewels up—
For all they loved as worthless toys;
Drank to the dregs Want's bitter cup
To feed our sick and starving boys.

Their glorious flag on high no more
Is borne by that unconquered band;
'Tis furled upon the "silent shore"—
Its heroes still around it stand.
No more beneath its folds shall meet
The armies of immortal LEE;
The rolling of their drum's last beat
Is echoing in eternity.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, January, 1866.

From the Raleigh Standard.

REMARKS OF JUDGE HOWARD, OF EDGECOMBE,

In Convention, June 16th, on the proposed change in the Basis of Representation.

MR. PRESIDENT:—A few days ago, when we had what delegates are pleased to call a "love feast" over what they considered a just and fair compromise of this question, feeling that it would be useless to attempt to stem the commingled tide of Eastern and Western influence, and thinking that in a few moments a vote would place the terms of adjustment on record, I arose simply to enter my protest against it, either as a compromise or as embodying the true principles of sound conservative government. I should have been content with this simple expression of my dissent, had the matter proceeded to its consummation. But it did not, and as I find the Convention disposed, while the delegates from Lincoln and Halifax are settling the details of this "treaty of amity and peace," I hope I shall be pardoned for setting forth the considerations which shall influence my vote.

Before doing so, however, I will candidly admit that when I first came to this city, and before I had fully investigated and well considered this question, I did express to Eastern delegates a probable willingness to accept the provision about to be adopted. And I will also state, that I still believe that the West, under the new apportionment of power, will be incapable of inflicting injury upon the East, except by the desertion of her own representatives induced by the honors or emoluments of office.

Were this, then, a simple matter of State policy, I would add nothing more; but in my opinion it is not only no compromise, but the unjust semblance of a compromise, not only a desertion of the great, conservative principles of government, but a rejection of every principle upon which a just, a fair, a successful resistance can be made to radicalism.

Before the Convention of 1835, there was much agitation in this State upon this subject, and justly so. The Convention met, and after mature consideration, by mutual concession effected a compromise. Considered as a mere distribution of power between sections, a compromise wise and just, for it gave to each section a branch of the General Assembly. Either was powerless for aggression on the rights of the other; both must unite in kindness and good will to effect the many objects of legislation—a majority of numbers and a majority of interests must concur. This was a compromise indeed, in substance as well as name; but it was much more than a compromise. It was the perfect embodiment of the highest, conservative principles of representative republican government. Let us examine its principles. The Senate was based on taxation, the Commons on population. Adopting the well considered and established division of the political character of slaves—a class combining the rights of persons and property—they were allowed representation as population, three-fifths as property two-fifths, while every freeman or freedman was fully represented.

The rights of person and the rights of property are the two great interests of society. The government which affords the surest protection to both is that which is most entitled to the admiration, the love, and adoption of mankind. Disregard the rights of persons and the popular heart swells with discontent until physical power upheaves the foundations of the social and political fabric. Disregard the rights of property and that "equality" which the delegate from Lincoln seems so approvingly to evoke, shakes its red cap in the face of authority and tramples beneath its devastating tread every material interest which man has enshrined in his heart and consecrated by his affections. The distribution of constitutional power should harmonize and protect all. This is true conservatism, and most happily is it adjusted in our present Constitution. Yet founded in justice, approved by experience, binding as a compact of compromise, it is proposed now, when every Southern voice should be raised for the sacredness of constitutions, to abrogate and annul it; and for what?

Mr. President, let us examine the proposition of the delegate from Lincoln. Analyse and view it. It is monstrous. Insert it in the Constitution and it amounts to this—the negroes shall have no power, either primary or delegated—the whites shall constitute a Democracy and the will of the numerical majority shall be the law of the land. Not a check with which to defend the rights of a minority or the rights of property—an absolute negation of the essential purpose of constitutions. Well might the delegate from Halifax say, they dare not adopt it if they could.

Constitutions are not, except in a delegated government, to confer power but to restrain it.—Without Constitutions the majority rule. Such are the purely Democratic governments of history. I hoped that such governments at this day found no advocates, save among the reckless, the bankrupt or the revolutionary. The delegate from Lincoln is far from either, and yet he utters such sentiments as these: "Why should property be less secure or justice worse administered when confided to the majority of the people of the whole State?" "Our government is based upon *faith* in majorities." The context shows that he speaks of *numerical* majorities. He can find no such sentences among the writings of the recognized statesmen of modern times; and I am sure they accord not with the settled convictions of the delegate himself. The able manner in which he has discussed this question shows too clearly that he is too wise and I know he is too conservative to desire the adoption of such principles. What is it but the rejection of all Constitutions? Yet the pride and boast of our land have been that those embodiments of checks and balances in the exercise of power have wielded an influence more conservative of the rights of minorities and property, more powerful, to prevent the wrongs which passion, or prejudice, or mistaught philanthropy or unchecked fanaticism could inflict, than all the "pomp and circumstance" and authority of royalty. And to-day we stand powerless, unprotected, beneath the impending wrath of a numerical majority, if this shield held by a powerful hand, nerved by indomitable will, is stricken from above us. Our only help now is in God and the broad, fundamental, constitutional principles of justice and right established by our fathers.

But, Mr. President, I did not a rise to reply to the delegate from Lincoln. This has been most happily done by my friend from Halifax, with the marked ability which he always displays, and with that thoroughness and close adherence to principle which dispense with the necessity of an ally.

I will now consider this compromise; but before doing so, I would call the attention of the Convention to one fact which has been overlooked,—the effects of the abolition of slavery. Gentlemen say the West is dissatisfied. With full control of one branch of the Assembly, she could only be dissatisfied about the Senate. If so, has not the abolition of slavery already effected a most happy compromise. The East will loose much of her preponderance. It is true she will weaken somewhat the preponderence of the West in the Commons, but will not this tend to equalize power? Will it not also have the effect of giving to the middle counties a controlling influence? Will it not create three powers, as it were, adding thus to the conservatism and increasing the chances of a sound and stable government? If this is a mere distribution of power, the march of events has already effected a just compromise. And with what show of justice can you disturb it? If the East has lost her power in the Senate, secured in 1835, as a final adjustment, by accident, how can you fairly deprive her of that which she gains by the same event? How without a shame can you take from her not only what she has gained but also deprive her of much of the little she formerly had? A compromise indeed! The East loses much by abolition in the Senate,—in her weakened condition she is required to give all she gains in the Commons by that event and one-third of what she had before. The West gains much in the Senate,—in her new position of strength, in the mere accidental exercise of power, regardless of former Constitutional compromise, she takes from the East what she gains in the Commons and much of what power she had before. One gives all,—the other takes all.—Strange compromise!! But it is said the West has the power here and can take all, and therefore she is magnanimous in this arrangement. Were this so, would it release her from her plighted faith of 1835? But it is not. Facts are stubborn things. The West demanded the white basis entire, the proposition so ably argued by the delegate from Lincoln, and fought for so long as there was hope. She demanded the proposition of the delegate from Jackson, white basis in the Commons, and mixed basis in the Senate, and fought it, until defeated by a decisive vote. This is all that was left. She proposed to call it a compromise!!! and took it without a struggle,—it was tossed in her lap by Eastern members. I blame not the Western delegates, viewing it as a mere matter of State policy. He who stands firmly by his own people always commands my respect.

But, Mr. President, this is not a question of mere State policy. It is not even a mere question of policy. It is a matter of principle. In one particular I concede to it correct principle. It gives to property proper representation. But, sir, it contains two fatal errors—unjust in principle and perfectly suicidal to us. The representation is dependent on suffrage, and that taxation is not dependent on representation. Is not this so?—The delegate from Lincoln says "the right of suffrage being denied the negro, he cannot *justly* be represented." Here the first principle is announced, and with a conclusion that once admitted shuts the mouth of every Southern man. No one would exempt the negro from taxation. Is he represented? It may be said he is in the Senate, but this is not true. A poll tax is paid for the protection of personal rights, and always exercises its power and claims its representation in the body representing persons. It must be in proportion to population, and therefore diminishes rather than increases the power of the body representing taxation as contradistinguished from persons.

The true principles of good government are exactly the reverse of these two principles, thus embodied in this settlement. Representation is not dependent on suffrage. The rights and the interests of a community are so blended, so dependent each on the other for mutual prosperity, that the interests of each may well be represented without universal suffrage, and the fair adjustment of the right of suffrage is a matter of convention; and in an agricultural community like ours, where land is so plentiful and labor so scarce, the interests of the employer and employee, of capital and labor, are harmonious, and the rights of the one class will be as faithfully maintained as the rights of the other. I cannot foresee what time may develop, but I doubt not that interest will accede to, aye, that interest will demand, whatever is just, whatever is right, according to the fundamental principles of sound, republican representative government.

And of these fundamental principles there is one that the American people will surely return to and abide by. Taxation without representation is tyranny. Where, I ask, do the friends of this settlement propose to take their stand? They cannot forego taxation—the "white population" will not submit to that. Taxation without representation!—they cannot face that. Representation demands suffrage. They propose to vote that. How, I ask, will they defend us? How can they sustain us in any contest with radicalism? How can they ask our proper representation in Congress without granting universal suffrage? I appeal to the delegates from the Eastern, the Middle and the Western counties to pause before they consummate this deed—to pause before they deprive us of every plank of reason, or justice, or principle on which we now stand.

But the delegate from Guilford says the rejection of this will cause a mighty agitation. I am sure that he is mistaken. On the other hand adopt it, and you will inaugurate an agitation much more powerful, much more uncontrollable. Sir, the negroes are in Eastern Carolina, and must remain for years. The peace, the prosperity of our section depend on the cultivation, on our part, of the best and kindest relations. Their interests are our interests, their welfare our prosperity, and whenever permitted, we will show to them and the world that whatever justice, right, or a common interest demands, they shall have.

EUROPE—THE MILITARY SITUATION,

Strength of the Hostile Powers—The Question Involved—Probable Theatres of the War.

The following, in addition to explaining the *casus belli* that now threatens to shake Europe to its foundations, gives such information as to the strength of the belligerents and their relative geographical positions as will enable the reader, with the aid of any modern school atlas, to comprehend the present military situation, and to follow intelligently any subsequent movements that may be made by any of the high contending parties. In view of the prospect of a great and highly interesting war, we would recommend the preservation of the article for reference:

I.—PRUSSIA.

The area of Prussia is at present 108,212 English square miles, or about equal to the combined territory of Georgia and Florida. The population, according to the census of 1864, was 19,304,843, falling but little below that of the Northern States of the Union. The great majority of the population are Germans; the total number of persons belonging to non-German nationalities being 2,504,179. A considerable portion of the latter are feeble remnants of small tribes, which are rapidly being absorbed by the German nationality. Within the last few years the Government of Prussia made several important additions to the former dominions, requiring first the two Principalities of Hohenzollern, next the important seacoast district of Yahde, which it purchased from Oldenburg, and more recently the Duchy of Lauenburg which was ceded to it by Austria for a pecuniary consideration. It holds, moreover, possession of Schleswig, and avows its intention to permanently annex to Prussia both this Duchy and that of Holstein. In point of administration, Prussia is not inferior to any other country of the world. Its finances, unlike those of Austria and Itlay, are in sound condition; its army discipline has long been the admiration of the entire civilized world. The army, on a war footing, numbers 700,000, and its fleet consisted, in 1865, of thirty-seven steamers, eight sailing vessels, forty rowing vessels; total, eighty-five war vessels. The reigning King is William I., born in 1797, who succeeded his brother Frederic William IV., in January, 1861.

II.—AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Empire, as at present constituted, is divided into nineteen provinces, the area of which is 236,311 English square miles; with a total population according to computation, of 36,795,000 souls. This population is divided, with respect to race and language, into no fewer than twelve different nationalities, namely:

Germans, 8,200,000; Bohemians, Moravians and Slovacks, 3,600,000; Poles, 2,200,000; Russians, 2,800,000; Slavenians, 1,210,000; Croats, 1,360,000; Servians, 1,470,000; Bulgarians, 25,000; Magyars, 5,050,000; Italians, inclusive, Latin and Friauls, 3,050,000; Eastern Roman's, 2,700,000; Members of other races, 1,430,000.

Austria is one of the great military powers of Europe, her army on a war footing being over half a million of men. The navy, however, is comparatively small, consisting, in August, 1864, of 39 steamers, with 639 guns and 11,730 horse power, and 20 sailing vessels, with 145 guns. Great efforts have been made within the past few years to raise the Imperial navy to a state of high efficiency by the substitution of steam for sailing vessels, and the gradual formation of an iron clad fleet of war. Austria has become a constitutional monarchy since 1840, the main features of the constitution consisting first of the Provincial Diets, representing the various States of the monarchy; secondly, a Central Diet, or Council of the Empire; and thirdly, a reduced form of the latter or Partial Council of the Empire as it is called. The public debt of the Em, pire, which at the commencement of the French revolution in 1789, was $174,500,000, had grown in 1863 to $1,210,222,085. From 1789 to the present time there has not been a single year in which the revenue of the State has come up to the expenditure. The present Emperor, Francis Joseph I, was born in August, 1830, and was proclaimed Emperor and King in consequence of the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I, and the renunciation of his father, Francis Charles, December 2, 1848. He was commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in the Italian campaign of 1859.

III.—ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy has an erea of 89,784 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census, taken in the Spring of 1864, of 21,703,710 souls, being on an average of 220 inhabitants to the square mile; a figure higher than that of France and Germany, but lower than that of England. There has been in some of the Provinces a rapid increase of population of late years; but the increase of wealth has been much more rapid within the last century than the increase of population. The great mass of the people are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. It has a seafaring population of 158,692 individuals, nearly all of whom are liable to the maratime conscription.—The military organization of the Kingdom is based on conscription, and the standing army consists of more than 200,000 men on a peace footing, and more than 400,000 on a war establishment. The navy of the Kingdom consisted in 1865 of 98 steamers of 20,760 horse-power with 2,160 guns, and 17 sailing vessels with 279 guns; altogether, 115 men-of-war with 2,439 guns. Italy has a public debt of nearly eight hundred millions of dollars. The expenditure is largely in excess of the annual revenue. The reigning Sovereign, Victor Emanuel II, was born March 14, 1820, and is the eldest son of King Charles Albert, of Sardinia, and Archduchess Theresa, of Austria. He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849, and was proclaimed King of Italy by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861.

IV.—THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

The German Confederation was organized in 1815, upon the ruins of the German Empire, which had been dissolved in 1806. The object of the Confederacy, according to the first article of the Federal constitution, is "the preservation of the internal and external security of Germany and the independence and inviolability of the various German States." The organ and representative of the Confederation is the Federal Diet, consisting of Plenipotentiaries of the several German States, and permanently located in the free city of Frankfort. The Administrative government of the Federal Diet is constituted in two forms: First, as a *General Assembly* or *Plenum*, in which every member of the Confederation has at least one vote, and the larger States have two, three or four votes each; and second, the Minor Council, or Committee, of Confederation, in which the eleven larger States cast one vote each, while six votes are given to the smaller States, a number of them combined having a joint vote. The Presidency is permanently vested in Austria. The General Assembly decides on war and peace, on the admission of new members, on any changes in the fundamental laws or organic institutions; but in all other cases the Minor Council is competent to act both as legislative and executive.

At the time of its establishment the Confederacy embraced thirty-nine members, but of these four (Sax-Gotha, An-halt-Buerburg, An-halt-Koethen and Hesse-Homburg,) have become extinct, and two (Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen,) have been incorporated with Prussia, leaving at present, thirty-three sovereign States. They have together an area of 224,786, square miles, and in 1863 a population of over 46,000,000 people, exceeding the aggregate population of British America, the United States, Mexico and Central America, and being in Europe inferior to that of no country except Russia. The federal army numbers about 700,000.

Austria and Prussia belong, with only a part of their several dominions, to this Confederation; Austria with a population of 12,802,944, Prussia with a population of 14,714,024. Prussia, therefore, and not Austria, is, in point of population, the first German State, and this priority is still more prominent if we take into account the provinces of both powers not belonging to this Confederation.

Deducting the population of the two great German powers, a population is left for the other States of about 18,000,000 with a Federal army of about 300,000. As the record of the votes of the Federal Diet during the last years shows the great majority of the minor States side with or at least lean toward Austria, and it is still commonly believed that, soon after an outbreak of war between Austria and Prussia, the Diet will declare a Federal war against Prussia. All parties in Germany, Austria, Prussia, the Minor Government, and all the political parties among the people, are in favor of establishing a Central National Parliament, as a step toward the ultimate establishment of one German Empire. This point is therefore likely to be one of the results of the impending war.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Duchy of Schleswig has an area of 3,704 square miles and a population of 409,907. Holstein has an area of 3,255 square miles and a population of 544,419.

The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstien, together with the little adjoining Duchy of Lauenburg, formerly connected with the crown of Denmark, were made over by the treaty of Vienna, signed October 30, 1864, to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia. On August 15, 1865, Austria and Prussia concluded the Convention of Gastein, in pursuance of which Austria took possession of the Duchy of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig and Lauenbug, both powers appointing military governors to rule over these territories respectively; Governor of Holstien, Field Marshal Von Gablenz; Governor of Schleswig, Lieutenant-General of Manteuffel. The Duchy of Lauenburg was taken possession of by Prussia on the 18th September, 1865, the sum of 2,500,000 thalers, stipulated in the Convention of Gastein as indemnity, having been paid to Austria on that day. The efforts of Prussia to prevail on Austria to cede her claim to Holstein were unsuccessful; and the diplomatic notes of Prussia being regarded as a threat by Austria, elicited warlike replies, and thus the present crisis was precipitated. On June 1, 1866, the Austrian representatives in the Federal Diet of Frankfort stated that his government had endeavored in vain to come to an arrangement with Prussia concerning the Duchies, and would now leave the matter in the hands of the Confederation. The Prussian government maintained that this step of Austria was a violation of a convention between the two powers concluded on January 16, 1863, stipulating that all future arrangements of the affairs of the Duchies should be dependent upon a mutual understanding between the two powers, and especially that the succession question should be settled by mutual accord.—Prussia, therefore declared the Convention of Gastein abolished, and at the date of our latest advices, June 7, it was expected that Prussian troops would at once march into Holstien. In case of a formal declaration of war, it is presumed that the Austrian troops in Holstien will fall back into Hanover.

The Duchy of Limburg (896 square miles 216,550 inhabitants,) and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg (990 square miles and 197,281 inhabitants,) are connected with the crown of Holland, but at the same time are members of the German Confederation. The connection of Limburg is, however, but nominal, the inhabitants being Dutch and not Germans. The Government of Holland, therefore, demands its separation from the German Confederation, and this question was to have come before the Peace Conference at Paris. Upon the impending war it is not likely to have any important influence.

THE POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

Both the Prussian and Austrian Governments have forbidden the publication of detailed accounts of the movements of troops. It is, however, well known that both powers have contracted their main forces along the frontier of the Kingdom of Saxony. Prussia is believed to have about 200,000 men between Gorlitz and Neisse in Silesia, and Austria to have more than 300,000 men ready to march into Saxony and Silesia. The armies are in positions which leave it doubtful whether Saxony or Silesia will witness the first battle, but in either case the movements of the two armies will be over the same territory which the campaigns of Frederick the Great have made memorable, and it is not likely that the lessons taught by that matchless soldier in the tremendous struggle which made Silesia a province of Prussia will be forgotten by either army. It is given out that Austria hopes to recover the territory for whose loss Maria Theresa went and fought in vain, but Frederick maintained it then against all Europe in arms.—During the Seven Years war the population of Prussia was 5,000,000, while 100,000,000 of people were banded against her. Prussia cannot possibly be called on now to face any such tremendous odds.

RUSSIA—VENITIA—CONCENTRATION OF ITALIAN TROOPS—HOW THE ITALIANS WILL BEGIN THE CAMPAIGN.

The Russian Government has formed a camp near Warsaw, which is said to number about 40,000 men.

The four great fortresses of Venitia (the "Quadrilateral") are Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, Verona.

The army which the Austrians have ready to operate against the Italians is variously estimated at from 160,000 to 250,000 men. It is believed that the Austrians at the outset, intend to keep themselves strictly on the defensive. The Italians will soon have in the field an effective army of at least 400,000, who are concentrating along the entire Southern and Western frontier of Venice. It is not expected, however, that they will make any direct attack upon the quadrilateral, but they will probably invade Southern Tyrol in order to cut the communication between Inspruck and Venice, and a large force in Dalmatia, and advance via Trieste for the purpose of cutting off the communication between Inspuck and Vena, and operate by sea against Venice. The inhabitants of Venice are more unanimous than ever in their sympathy with the common Italian cause.

Death of a Princess.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The bark Ethan Allen brings Honolulu advices of May 31st. The Princess Victoria, sister to the King Kamohameha, died May 19th, and was lying in state, in which she was to remain for two months previous to burial.

Confederate Debts.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The validity of the Confederate obligations being acknowledged by the Union Bank of Tennessee, is accepted by the entire mercantile community as a sure sign that Confederate debts will be paid in currency.

Destructive Fires.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 27.—A severe thunder shower prevailed here to-day. The lightning struck the buildings owned by the New York Ice Company, setting them on fire and completely destroying them. The Weddel Print Works, south of the ice house, was also destroyed. Total loss ninety thousand dollars, partly insured.

Messrs. Reed & Brady, Davis' counsel, intend delivering lectures in Richmond in behalf of the Memorial Societies.

STATE NEWS.

SUPREME COURT.—Opinions have been filed as follows:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Cobb *vs.* Cromwell, in equity, from Edgecombe; bill dismissed. In Long *vs.* Clay, in equity, from Person; bill dismissed with costs. In Mahew *vs.* Davidson, in equity, from Iredell; declaring the rights of the parties. In Alexander *vs.* Taylo, in equity, from Mecklenburg; decretal order to be affirmed.

By BATTLE, J. In Burroughs *vs.* Jenkins, in equity, from Orange; bill dismissed with costs. In Twitty *vs.* Camp, in equity, from Rutherford; the devisees in fee may dispose of their lands. In Bennick *vs.* Bennick, in equity, from Lincoln; demurrer overruled and cause remanded. In Kincaid *vs.* Lowe, in equity, from Lincoln; directs partition according to the opinion,—James Kincaid's share to be equally divided among all the parties.

By READE, J. In Hughes *vs.* Pipkin, from Craven; procedendo to be issued by the Superior Court to the County Court, directing the appointment of the plaintiff. In State *vs.* Nutt, from Orange: judgment arrested. In Fisher *vs.* Stedofer, from Cabarrus; judgment affirmed. In Sharpe *vs.* Rintels, from Iredell; order to be affirmed.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.—We learn from the Newbern *Commercial* that the Stockholders of this road met in Beaufort on the 28th ult.

Dr. M. F. Arendell, was elected Chairman, and Jas. Osgood and Jno. M. Perry, Secretaries.

The following was the vote for Directors on the part of the individual stockholders:

Jno. C. Washington	641
Dr. Jas. B. Hughes	640
Jno. D. Whitford	637
Geo. Green	632
A. G. Hubbard	373
C. R. Thomas	328
Jno. Tull	298
M. F. Arendell	287

The four first elected.

There were 15,870 shares represented in person and by proxy. The number of votes 1,284.

The Board of Directors to elect a President, &c., meet to-night or in the morning.

It will be seen that the old management have been repudiated, and that Col. John D. Whitford would be elected President.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that Col. J. D. Whitford has been elected President. Col. Whitford, by his long experience, is eminently fitted for the position, and we congratulate the Company in obtaining his services in so responsible a position.

MINISTER TO SAN SALVADOR.—The National *Intelligencer* of the 26th, says: "The appointment of Governor Holden, as Minister to San Salvador, is likely to be confirmed at the next executive session of the United States Senate."

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel*, of the 29th inst., that Ex-Provisional Gov. Holden left Raleigh on that day for Washington City.

NEWBERN.—The Mayor of Newbern is accused of turning over to the Freedmen's Bureau a charge made by a negro and supported only by the oath of a black strumpet to propitiate the Bureau, the accused having been a rebel scout!

The Mayor will read the Declaration of Independence on the 4th. Military law being removed, rebel documents begin to see the light.

Petersburg Index.

PROSPECT IN GREEN COUNTY.—We are pleased to learn from a farmer from Green county who was in town yesterday, that the farmers in that county during the last week of sun shine have succeeded in getting the grass out of their cotton and corn, and their crops are beginning to look smartly up.

Newbern Times.

Willie P. Mangum, Jr., of this State, and a son of the late Priestly Mangum, of Orange, has taken the test oath and goes to Nagaski, Japan, as United States Consul. Eor eight or ten years past, Mr. Mangum has been Consul at the port of Ningpo, China.

A man named Whitney, of Portsmouth, Va., (says the Norfolk *Virginian,*) a few days since perpetrated a heavy swindling operation, by which he, and an accomplice named Woodward, swindled Mr. E. H. Lassiter, of Northampton county, N. C., out of fourteen bales of cotton.

MORE FINE TOBACCO.—Several boxes of exceedingly fine tobacco were yesterday received at West Hill Warehouse. It was raised in Granville county, N. C. This county and Caswell, in the same State, are famed for producing the finest tobacco that comes to this market.—*Pet. Index.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—A gentleman from the country informs us of a most daring outrage, which was perpetrated yesterday. It appears that a negro man invaded the premises of Mr. Baswell Green, on the N. C. railroad, sixteen miles west of Raleigh, and broke down the door of his residence. This occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning. The desperado, although conscious of being observed from an adjoining field, then entered the premises and played sad havoc with bacon, meal and other provisions and carried away a pistol, pair of boots, several coats, besides other clothing, a looking glass, etc.

Raleigh Progress, 28th.

THE FAYETTEVILLE NEWS.—Messrs. Robinson & Smith have disposed of the Fayetteville *News* to Mr. J. H. Myrover, who will hereafter conduct the paper. We wish him success.

MAJOR GEE.—We have been requested to give public expression to a very general feeling which desires to have Major Gee visit the town of Fayetteville, the native place of his father and perhaps himself, before returning to his home in Florida. If Major Gee can do so, we feel assured he will be heartily welcomed, and we believe he will not regret a visit to our town.

Fayetteville News.

CUMBERLAND.—Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., is announced as a candidate for the House of Commons, for Cumberland county.

Meeting of the Bar.

At a meeting of the members of the 8th Judicial circuit, on this, 14th day of June, 1866, in the town of Asheville, on motion of Major Marcus Erwin, his Honor, Judge A. S. Merrimon, was called to the chair, who briefly and appropriately explained the object of the meeting to be to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of those members of the bar of this circuit, who have died since the beginning of the late war.

Hon. A. T. Davidson was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. David Coleman, a committee, consisting of N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, Maj. Marcus Erwin, and Hon. A. T. Davidson, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting,—who, after having retired, reported through their chairman, Hon. Wm. M. Shipp, the following resolutions, and moved their adoption to wit:

Whereas, Since our last general meeting, as members of the bar of the Judicial Circuit, as it existed at the commencement of the late terrible war, during which every profession and every class of society, more or less, suffered in the bloody and relentless ordeal, a very disproportionate and unprecedented mortality occurred amongst our professional brethren—eleven members of our profession—being nearly one half of the entire number—having died since the beginning of the year 1861; and

Whereas, Admonished of our duty to commemorate the virtues of those, between whom and ourselves the most kindly, and in many instances, the most affectionate relations existed, we desire to offer a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased,—Joshua Roberts, Jno. W. Woodfin, P. W. Roberts, C. T. N. Davis, J. W. Candler, Balis M. Edney, W. W. Avery, J. A. Dickson, W. C. Brown, S. P. Jordan and Carter W. Gillespie—all of whom were practitioners at this Bar and are no more. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our departed brethren, this section of country has sustained a great loss; our profession some of its most useful members and brighest ornaments; society some of its most brilliant and delightful companionships; and their respective families an irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the families of the deceased have our profoundest and most unaffected sympathy.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our deceased brethren, whose memories we cherish, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Solicitor of this Circuit be requested to present the proceedings of this meeting to the court now in session, to be entered upon the minutes of the said court, and that a copy of the same be furnished the Asheville *News* for publication, and the papers of the State be requested to copy.

Appropriate and feeling addresses were made by Judge Shipp, N. W. Woodfin, Hon. A. T. Davidson, Col. G. N. Folk, Col. Coleman and His Honor, Judge Merrimon, and thereupon the resolutions were unanimously adopted. On motion the meeting adjourned.

A. S. MERRIMON, Chm'n.

A. T. DAVIDSON, Sec'y.

Tornado at Buffalo—Loss of Life.

BUFFALO, June 26.—During the tornade yesterday afternoon the schooners Mazeppa and G. O. Shawk broke from their moorings and ran into the canal boat Monitor, killing a Mrs. Mallory, wife of the steersman.

A man was killed at Black Rock by a car on the track being blown on him. Another man was fatally injured, it is supposed by a brick from a falling chimney on the Kremlin block.

The roof of the west wing of the Foundling Asylum, on Edward street, was blown in, and three children who were in the play-room at the time were almost buried in the debris, but none were seriously hurt.

A heavy beam forced its way to the roof of Captain Dobbin's house, on Niagara street, which it crushed. The cupalo of school house No. 1, on Seventh street, was carried away; the skylights on the Board of Trade rooms were broken; nearly half of the upper roof of the Niagara Falls railway depot gave way to the storm; the tower on St. Joseph's Cathedral was damaged, and the wood work of St. Joseph's Church tower was swept almost entirely away. The Arcade building, occupied by Messrs. Brensbane, had about thirty feet of cornice torn off; the double skylights over Slaight's billiard saloon were smashed in; L. L. Howard's machine shop and agricultural works, on Chicago street, were partially destroyed. The organ factory of Mr. House, on Clinton, near Elm street, had its front blown in. The total loss has not been estimated. The storm lasted about half an hour, and was the worst known for many years.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., at Sloop Point, New Hanover County, at the residence of Dugald McMillan, Esq., by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, of Fayetteville, Capt. JAY ANDREWS, of Tarboro', N. C., to Miss LIZZIE McMILLAN.

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO
FURNISH,
SASH BLINDS AND DOORS,
AT
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

D. A. SMITH,
26 and 28, South Front street.

June 28—21-3t

Oxford Law School

COMMENCES MONDAY, 16th July, 1866.
Tuition $50 per Term of 20 weeks.
Board $4 25 per week. Located at Oxford, N. C.
Col. EDWARD CANTWELL, L.L. B., graduate of the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and (formerly one of the Military Judges of the Confederate States) Instructor.
Thorough training given at this School for the Bar or for Mercantile life. The Lectures will embrace Principles and Practice of Law, Book Keeping, Conveyancing and Commercial Jurisprudence. Text Books supplied at cost. French and German languages extra.
For particulars, address as above.

June 5. 212-18t—18-6t

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of O. L. Fillyaw, deceased, either by note or account made for Furniture, are requested to call and settle the same with Mr. J. D. Love, at his Book Store, No. 22 Market street, who is hereby authorized to receipt in settlement.

JULIA G. FILLYAW, Ex'x.

June 20 225—d2tw3t.

North Carolina Agricultural House AND HARDWARE STORE.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
23 POLLOCK STREET, NEWBERN.
WATER STREET, WILMINGTON.
T. J. MITCHELL. GEO. ALLEN. D. T. CARRAWAY.

May 10. 14-tf

SHACKELFORD, HAAS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 159 Front St., New York,
No. 33 Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, LUMBER, COTTON YARNS, &c., &c.
Constantly on hand, in Wilmington, and for sale at wholesale, a large assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES.
Sole Agents in North Carolina for the Sale of WHITTEMORE'S COTTON CARDS.

REFER to Messrs. J. Stiner & Co., 49 Vesey St., Messrs. Moses & Schiffer, 32 Broad St.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE NO. 24 NORTH WATER STREET,
(Wharves and Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,)
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sale or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize, &c.

Feb 8 w-1-tf

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,
23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, PROVISIONS, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 19. 12—6m

S. T.—1860—X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, topid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each neck.—See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

April 19 12-1y

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 5, 1866.

The Fourth of July.

More than one year ago to-day, the Confederate armies surrendered to the United States authorities, and, so far as the Southern people were concerned, the war was closed. They were then required to swear that thenceforth they would faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States formed thereunder. But few of our citizens declined to take this oath and never did a people subscribe to an obligation in better faith and with nobler intentions. And in order to conform themselves to the new order of things, and accept fully the political situation established by force of arms, the Southern people went beyond this.—For although President Lincoln had officially declared that he had neither the will nor the power to interfere with slavery in the States, the South gave its solemn obligation that it would abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations made during the war with reference to the emancipation of slavery.

The heroism and devotion that has rendered the Southern people illlustrious, wherever manhood and patriotism are regarded as virtues, should have been esteemed the best guarantees that these obligations were not entered into with a craven spirit, but in the hope of peace and in the interests of the future prosperity of a common country. A courageous devotion to principles, which stood the severests tests to which men's honesty of purpose have ever been subjected, was the surest evidence that present declarations could have been confided in.

The quiet and, under the circumstances, manly submission to the demands made upon them, seems to have inflamed their conquerors against the Southern people. Their cheerful concessions were responded to by renewed exactions, evincing by degrees a determined purpose to degrade them. The South was not only called upon to acquiesce fully in the legitimate results of the war, but is now asked to make "treason odious." The noble men who bore our banners in triumph over the bloody fields of Manassas, through the memorable swamps of Chickahominy, amid the terrific charges at Chancellorsville, and sealed their honest devotion to the cause in which they had enbarked by the devoted attempt for mastery, against odds and resources without parallel in history, almost against hope, in the desperate struggle for victory from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and in the last storm and sullen retreat to Appomattox; and those who at Bentonsville illustrated the mighty power of true patriotism in the hour of despair, must be denounced by their own people as traitors, or, at least, their memories must be dishonored and their blood despised. The virtues and deeds of the dead Jackson must be ignored or remembered with execrations, and the character of the living Lee must be blackened with abuse, and the imputation heaped upon the illustrious prisoner at Fortress Monroe, applauded.

In order to be regarded as loyal and to be restored to the Union, the Southern people are not only called upon to belie their natures, but must themselves voluntarily execute the bond of their own infamy. They must not only submit to great humiliation, but profess that they cheerfully submit to it as the just meed of their traitorous actions.

Today the South would have been glad to have united with the North in honest and grateful re-joicings at the return of this national holiday.—Throughout the North, excited orators to more excited auditories will utter patriotic harangues because returning peace has restored over this great country the blessing of the Constitution and the Union. Tens of thousands of *loyal* tongues will utter execrations against England's tyraut, as their chosen readers with faultless articulation, read from the Declaration of Independence, that immortal document of our old *rebel* forefathers, how swarms of officers have been sent to harass the people and eat out their substance: how standing armies, in time of peace, have been kept among them, without their consent; how they have been subjected to a jurisdiction foreign to the Constitution and unacknowledged by their laws: how taxes have been imposed without their consent: how they have been, in many cases, deprived of the benefits of trial by jury: how their charters have been taken away and their most valuable laws abolished; how the civil government has been made subservient to the military; how their seacoasts have been ravaged, their towns burnt, and the lives of their people destroyed: how domestic insurrections have been excited among them; and how their petitions for redress, in the most humble terms, have been answered by repeated injury. Throughout the length and breadth of the prosperous North, will countless multitudes, filled with patriotism, and in the enjoyment of all the comforts and luxuries of teeming wealth, and clothed in the panoply of intense loyalty, and blinded by the completeness of their success, respond with fanatical zest to each separate count in the terrible bill of indictment, and denounce as disloyal and traitorous, those who might suggest that the substitution of "the present Congress" for "the present King of Great Britain" in that remarkable paper, would be but "submitting facts to a candid world."

Then as a brave and noble people, with profound admiration for true freedom and good sense, whose self-respect has not perished with their defeat, we are glad that our people have not welcomed the Fourth of July with senseless uproar and pretended rejoicings. They know and appreciate all that is implied in the due observance of this day, and have done and will continue to do all that their obligations require and their honor permit, to be regarded as worthy to assemble upon this national Sabbath with the other States, as worshippers around the alter of constitutional liberty.

The Southern people feel most powerfully the full truth of the remark of ex-President Davis to his humane Surgeon—for cruel outrages which have told with fearful effect upon his health, have spent their fury in vain upon his mind and his courage—that his people, having failed in their efforts to establish a country, had no country now but America. For the sake of that Country they will do all that duty requires, and upon its altar will offer any sacrifice, but their honor. To-day, then, should be passed by our people in dignified silence. Rejoicings will be but the shallow pretences of cowardly natures; complaints are the welcomed echos of radical hate.

Thanks.

We return our thanks to Hon. J. J. Williams, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Florida, for a copy of the Acts and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Florida. Col. Williams' many friends in N. Carolina, of which he is a native, have received with pleasure the proof of the high estimation in which he is held by the people of his adopted State.

The Amended Constitution.

We surrender our space to-day to the Amended Constitution. Its importance, the early day at which the people of the State will be called upon to vote for its ratification or rejection, and the inadequate means provided for its publication, make it imperative upon the press of the State to place it in the hands of their readers, at the earliest period possible. We understand that the Convention limited its publication to two newspapers, the *Sentinel* and *Standard*, published at Raleigh, but the importance of the amendments require us to publish it, through regard to our subscribers and from no respect to the Convention.

We learn from the *Sentinel*, that the Secretary of State has ordered a very large number of extra copies to be struck off and sent to the subscribers of the papers authorized to publish it, and that he will send copies for distribution to the Clerks and Sheriffs of each county, which will enable many of the voters to get possession of it before they are called upon to pass judgment upon it.—Mr. Secretary Best is doing all he can to provide for the neglegence and penuriousness of the Convention.

We will, of course refer to the amendments in detail at a future day. It will be found that the synopsis heretofore given, embrace substantially all the amendments.

We would advise all to retain a copy of this paper, as the great length of the Constitution will prevent its publication previous to the election.

Halifax County.

It will be seen by the subjoined card, that "the old Senator from Halifax" has consented to become a condidate for re-election. We congratulate the people of that county, for at this time they can illy afford to loose from the public councils, gentlemen of such ability, experience and industry as Mr. Wiggins.

Mr. Wiggins has been longer in the public service than any member of the last Legislature, and as the head of the Finance Committee of the Senate, works with an energy and zeal that astonishes many of the younger members. We feel confident that he will be elected without opposition.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR:—In the *State* of the 12th, there is a card signed "Many Voters," requesting that I should announce myself again a candidate to represent the people of Halifax county, in the next Legislature. I am *proud* to learn that my course in the legislature was approved by a large majority of my fellow-citizens, and that I have not forfeited that confidence which was reposed in me as their representative. When I left Raleigh, at the close of the session, I had determined in my own mind that I would retire from public life, and so expressed myself to many friends—but I now yield to the solicitation of my friends and fellow-citizens, and announce myself a candidate for the Senate, and should I be elected I can only promise that I shall endeavor (as heretofore) to serve them to the best of my ability and judgment, with *freedom, fearenss and zeal.*

M. L. WIGGINS.

June 29, 1866.

Governor Worth.

Governor Worth arrived in our city night before last and returned to Raleigh on the 1 o'clock train, yesterday. We had the pleasure, in connection with other citizens, of calling upon His Excellency, and we are glad to see that he is in the enjoyment of good health, though somewhat careworn from the severe labors of his office. We regret that official engagements rendered his stay so limited, for we are confident that our people generally would have been glad to have paid their respects.

AN ORDINANCE

Submitting to the Qualified voters of the State the Ratification or Rejection of the Constitution Adopted by the Convention.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained by the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled,* That the Constitution of the State, adopted by this Convention, be submitted by the Governor to the people on the first Thursday of August next, thirty days notice having been given and that the polls be opened by the respective Sheriffs and kept for three successive days, at the several election precincts in each and every County in the State, under the same rules and regulations as now exist for the election of members of the General Assembly: That the said Sheriffs be required to compare and certify the results of the election, on or before the Thursday following, and transmit the same in twenty days thereafter to the Governor of the State; That all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, may vote for or against the ratification of the same: Those who wish a ratification of the Constitution voting with a printed or written ticket, "RATIFICATION;" those of a contrary opinion, "REJECTION." It shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of the polls in their respective Counties, sworn before the Clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said Clerk,s office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh.

SEC. 2 *Be it further ordained,* That when the returns aforesaid shall have been received the same shall be opened by the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State and Treasurer, and in case majority of the votes polled shall be in favor of a ratification of the Constitution, the same shall be forthwith made known by a proclamation of the Governor to the people of the State; and thereupon the Governor shall cause to be endorsed on the Constitution as enrolled by order of the Convention, or shall annex thereto a certificate, under his signature, declaring that the said Constitution has been ratified by the people of North Carolna; and the Secretary of State shall countersign the said certificate, and annex thereto the Great Seal of the State, and the Constitution so enrolled, with the certificate aforesaid, shall be forever kept among the achives of the State, in the office of the Secretary aforesaid.

SEC. 3 *Be it further ordained,* That the Constitution, thus ratified, shall take effect and be in force from and after the proclamation of the ratification thereof: *Provided, however,* That the officers holding office under the State shall severally continue to exercise their respective functions, until their places shall be filled by the Constitution as ratified.

Ratified in Convention this 25th. day of June A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE.
President.

JAMES H. MOORE, Secretary.
R. C. BADGER, As't. Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
RALEIGH, N. C., June 26th. 1866.

I, ROBERT W. BEST, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 26th day of June, A. D., 1866.

R. W. BEST.
Secretary of State.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A Contrast.

Nothing could more strikingly exhibit the difference between "a treason trial" when Aaron Burr was put upon his deliverance in this city, and the similar so-called proceeding in the case of Mr. Davis *now*, than a comparison of the respective courts and grand juries.

In the case of Burr we find the following:

Judge—CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL.

Grand Jury—John Randolph of Roanoke, Foreman; Joseph Eggleston, Joseph C. Cabell, Littleton W. Tazewell, Robert Taylor, James Pleasants, John Brockenbrough, William Daniel, James M. Garnett, John Mercer, Edward Pegram, Munford Beverley, John Ambler, Thomas Harrison, Alexander Sheppard, James Barbour.

In the case of Jefferson Davis, we have the following *personel:*

Judge,—John C. Underwood.

Grand Jury.—C. Gillingham, Foreman. J. R. Bigelow, Isaac Snowden, John T. Taylor, George C. Herrs, R. Hodgkin, L. D. Harmon, C. W. Noland, F. Decordy, George W. Singleton, John T. Daniels, John H. Borum, William G. Webber, C. L. Cole, William T. Harrison, William N. Tinsley, William Fay, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley, Burnham Davis, Charles H. Whitehurst.

The feelings revolt when we enter upon a more particular comparison. Judge Marshall, to Judge *Underwood?*—Hyperion to a Satyr! The most ignorant will be struck with the distinguished names on the Burr grand jury. The foremost men in the State for talent and virtue were selected for the inquest to be made. Three of the list were afterwards Governors of Virginia—others were Senators, Judges, Representatives, Legislators, &c. All were distinguished. Look at the other list. There were two plain and honest men who were ashamed of their company and opposed the proceedings. Of many others the best can be said of them is that nobody knows them—so obscure are they that they are strangers in the very counties from which they came. Of others it were better that they were not known so well. Three of them are alleged to be *deserters!*

Look at *this* picture and then at *that!* Underwood, Borum, Burnham & Co., against John Marshall, Randolph, Tazewell, Barbour, &c. &c. *The world moves!*

From the Philadelphia Age, May 29.

The Truth at Last.

We find the following in the New York *Times* of Friday last, and beg to direct to it the especial attention of our readers:

"The vast majority of Southern people embarked in the rebellion. They will certainly direct and shape the public opinion there. They embarked in rebellion under the strongest convictions that they could not live with us as a united people. In my opinion, while the institution of slavery continued to form their habits and national character, *they were right* in regarding the differences between us as irreconciliable and irrepressible.

It is impossible for us of the North to understand that the Southern people were sincere in their convictions, and *when this fact is admitted, is it not plain, that there were no means of settling our differences except by resort to war?*

The Supreme Court had no jurisdiction by which to penetrate the hearts of Southern and Northern men, and assimilate the hostile ideas which were fixed there by the opposing systems of slavery and freedom.

It was idle to attempt the reconciliation of irreconciliable ideas in Congress.

There was no alternative but war, the last and final arbitrament for national disputes and differences.

In that resort to war the whole cause of difference was involved and stated. If we of the North had failed in the war, we should have been constrained to concede that slavery and its incidents and consequences in the formation of Southern society had been confirmed and established, and must prevail throughout the country as the condition of renewed union.

Southern men knew that their defeat involved the destruction of slavery and its consequences.

We all know, North and South, that the attempt to reorganize the opposing systems of free and slave society under our Govement is madness, because it must rekindle civil war.

Is it impossible for us of the North to understand that the men of the South, who went into the rebellion and fought us with the utmost determination, knew exactly the interests at stake? Of all others they knew best what they were fighting for, and the consequences of victory, either way. When they surrendered they knew that they surrendered slavery. There are thousands of Southern soldiers who were earnest and sincere in the war, and who, if we will let them, will be earnest and sincere in submitting to the conditions of defeat, so far as defeat involved the abandonment of slavery, which was the cause of war.

It is idle to ask for repentance, in addition to submission. No earthly power can command it during this generation. To profess it would be hypocrisy."

Who is it that writes these words of truth?—Who is it that dares to state with candor and precision in this heated atmosphere of ours realities as to the past and present that every one in his heart recognizes? It is no less a person than General Martindale, once a gallant soldier in the Federal army, and now the Republican Attorney-General of the State of New York, chosen at the last election. The extract we give is from a long letter addressed to Senator Sherman in opposition to the disfranchisement clause of the Reconstruction project. Such language and opinions from such a source are the most encouraging sign of change in Northern sentiment that we have yet detected. They are of infinitely more value and interest than Mr. Seward's roseate rhetoric, or Stanton's acquiescent grumbles. Here is a Republican soldier who says that in his opinion the South could not help fighting, and "were right" to fight; and he honors them for fighting bravely and "with the utmost determination." He acknowledges "the sincerity" of the South, and he says, with honest emphasis, that after all they have done and endured and suffered in this sincerity for the South to profess, now, suddenly to love us, would be rank hypocracy. Such language we Democrats—we who pray and hope and labor for reconciliation, might hesitate to use; but surely from such an orthodox source we may be permitted to quote and to adopt.—The concession of General Martindale, not merely that the South was sincere, but that there was no alternative for them but the arbitrament of war, brushes away at once all the absurd theories which so long perplexed legislation and executive action as to a rebel oligarchy which precipitated the masses into war. It recognizes the revolt as a popular movement. Such it was, and now when as such it has failed, surely the same logic leads to the result that minute penalties and individual proscriptions should not be visited on the revolt of a whole community.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

The Democrats and the Proposed National Convention—What is to be Their Course—The South and the Constitutional Amendment—Opposition to the New Tariff—High Duties and Paper Inflation, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Democrats, as a party, do not seem inclined at present to take part in the proposed National Union Convention, though eminent politicians of the party have united in the proposition made by the National Union Club. It is said, by some, that within ten days the Democratic members of Congress will endorse it. We shall see. But others think and hope that the Democrats will hold a Convention subsequent to that of the 14th August, and endorse the principles to be set forth by the Convention of the 14th. The rumor that Southern anti-Johnson, pro-Congress men will hold a Convention to urge upon the South the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution is doubted. It is said, too, that Mr. Botts, of Virginia, who was supposed to lead that party, has of late broken from it. [It is very little difference whether he has, or not, or where he goes, so far as political weight is concerned.]

The new tariff is generally opposed by the press out of New England and Pennsylvania. It is announced as a temporary measure to save the manufacturers and the speculators in fabrics and merchandize of all grades from an impending fall of prices. The Chicago *Tribune* estimates that the holders of goods, foreign and domestic, of all kinds, will make two hundred millions at once by the measure. These holders to an amount of a thousand millions of property affected by this tariff, will realize an advance of more than twenty per cent. But the chief argument in favor of the new tariff is that it is rendered expedient and unavoidable by the refusal of Congress to reduce the currency. This is Mr. Morrill's view. So the 917 millions of paper creates the abominable tariff, and the tariff perpetuates the 917 millions of paper. IOTA.

Gov. Patton has appointed Mr. D. S. Dalton Secretary of State of Alabama, vice Albert Elmore, Esq., who has resigned to accept the Collectorship of Mobile.

Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Richmond, is to deliver a lecture upon Stonewall Jackson, for the benefit of the Hollywood Memorial Association.

General Ely, of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina, against whom charges were preferred by Generals Steedman and Fullerton, has avoided arrest and trial by court martial by resigning his office and retiring from the service.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Congress—Letter from Gen. Magruder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.

The Senate during the week has rejected an unusual number of nominations made by the President, most of whom were soldiers of a bright record. Peter L. Foy, nominated for Postmaster at St. Louis, Mo., was rejected for the second time.

Senator Lane did not die immediately as was reported. A Leavenworth dispach says that he was still alive at the latest accounts, but unconscious and without hopes of recovery.

The joint resolution authorizing the purchase, for $5,000, of the law library of James M. Pettigrew, of South Carolina, passed the Senate.

Congress has adjourned over until Thursday.

A letter has been received here from Major General Magruder, late of the Confederate army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf. Writing from the City of Mexico, Magruder says: "I want permission to return to the United States. The Imperial Government has gone to hell, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. General Price, myself and a few others, yet remain, but we must look out for some place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 3.

The receipts of cotton for the week, at all points, were 14,000 bales. Exports of the week from all ports, 9,000 bales. Stock on hand, 298,000 bales. The cotton market to-day was dull; quotations 36 @ 38 cents. Sales of 5,500 barrels Flour at $6 60 @ $9 25 for State; $8 85 @ $13 75 for Western; $10 20 @ $17 for Southern. Sales of 18,000 bushels Wheat; New Wilwaukie, at $2 26 @ $2 45. Corn advanced 1 @ 2 cents, with sales of 182,000 bushels at 87½ @ 88½ cents. Beef steady. Pork heavy—sales of 9,000 barrels at $32 @ $32 50. Lard dull. Whiskey dull. Naval Stores dull. Gold 153.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—Valuable Stock Burned—One Man Killed.

The extensive stables of L. C. Jackson, of Brooklyn, were burned last night, and many horses perished in the flames. Among them was the Hamiltonian Stallion Mystelin, valued at $4,000; Red Jacket, Sunshine and other valuable horses. Edward Clark, a fireman, was run over by an engine in the vicinity of the fire, and killed.

Additional Foreign News by the Cuba.

The report of the Jamaica Commission of inquiry had been presented to Parliament. The Commissioners' comment is prompt and energetic on the action of Gov. Eyrie, on the first news of the outbreak, but condemns him for allowing martial law to continue after the outbreak had been suppressed, and for not exercising a proper control over those sent out against the blacks. There is now evidence, they say, of an intended general insurrection of the blacks. Mr. Eyrie is not to be reinstated as Governor of Jamaica.

A communication from Paris states that the United States Cabinet had made a positive non-intervention agreement with Napoleon, as regards Mexico, and that it is in the faith of this understanding that the French troops are to be withdrawn.

Victor Emanuel has issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy, and regrets for supreme reasons the noble province of Venetia was allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians, but a favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontier, to disturb the pacific task of reorganization in Italy. He had replied by again taking up arms; but nevertheless, should his desire for peace, by accepting the proposal for a Conference Austria having refused it), affords a further proof, if she relies on her strength, that she does not equally rely upon the goodness of her cause. The Manifesto concludes with a patriotic declaration of the assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe, and hands over the government of the State to the Prince of Casaignano, while he again takes up the Eagle of Gaeta and Pastrango, of Palaestro and Masino.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Democrats of Congress Issue an Address in Favor of the National Union Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 4th, 1866.

The Democratic Senators and Congressmen have issued an address in favor of the Union Convention, at Philadelphia, in August.

The National Union, they declare, ought to be the watchword of every man, and they denounce the Radicals for persistently refusing to admit the Southern States to representation and say that laws have been passed affecting their interest in disregard of the fundamental principles of free government.

They urge full representation from all the States and Territories at said Convention, to unite in a spirit of harmony for the purpose of restoring the Constitutional Union, and for this purpose only.

Congress—Telegraph Lines—The Rosseau-Grimell Affair—Report of the Military Board.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1866.

The Committee of the House on Post offices and Post roads have agreed to report to the House, the Senate bill authorizing any Telegraph Company to construct their lines upon any mail route, whether railroad, bridge or highway, also with power to lead any cable upon our shores, any laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

From expressions of members of the House since the report of the Rosseau Grinnel Committee, it seems hardly necessary that a vote of two-thirds necessary for the expulsion of General Rosseau, can be obtained. It is believed that he would prefer expulsion to a public reprimand before the bar of the House. His friends contend that if he is expelled, the effect would be that he will be returned to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky this winter.

The report of the Military Board, who were recently in session for over two months, has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of War or General Grant. There are rumors of its being set aside as unsatisfactory and a new Board being convened. It is said that several members of the Board refused to sign the report.

The Pacific Railroad.

OMAHA, July 4th, 1866.

The Commissioners of the Government have examined and accepted an additional twenty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad yesterday. One hundred and twenty-five miles are now in running order. Regular passenger trains, carrying the daily overland mail, commenced running to Columbus on the 1st of July. At Columbus a daily line of stages connect with the railroad.

Quarantine.

MALAGA, July 4th, 1866.

This port is closed against all vessels arriving from any part of the States, the Government having declared the whole of the United States infected with Cholera.

The steamer Lord Clarendon was driven out of port yesterday morning to Fort Mahon to perform quarantine.

Condition of General Lane—The Missouri Conservative Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 3d, 1866.

General Lane is still alive, but speechless, and beyond hope of recovery.

The Convention of the Conservatives of Missouri, John S. Phillips, chairman, have passed conservative resolutions and will issue an address to the people, and will send a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

Movements of European Steamers.

BOSTON, July 4th, 1866.

The steamship China sailed for Europe yesterday. She takes no specie. The steamship Cuba arrived yesterday morning her mails have left for the South.

The National Anniversary—The Flag Presentation, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4—6 P. M.

The National Anniversary was celebrated in all the Northern cities with usual civic and military display.

The flag presentation in Philadelphia was highly impressive. Many thousands were present.

In this city the survivors of the war of 1812 paid their customary visit to the President. The only formal celebration was confined to the negro population.

Destructive Fire in Portland, Maine—Heavy Loss—Hundreds of Persons Left Houseless.

PORTLAND, ME., July 5.

There was a terrible conflagration here yesterday. The wind was blowing a perfect gale at the time of the fire, which originated on Commercial Street, and swept over a space of one mile and a half in length, by one quarter of a mile in breadth, destroying everything in its track. Half the city was destroyed, including all the business portion, excepting the heaviest business houses. Several churches, all newspaper offices, Banks, public buildings and many dwellings were destroyed. Fifty houses were blown up in the endeavor to check the progress of the flames. The Custom House being fireproof, escaped. The loss is enormous, and at present has not been estimated. A thousand tents have been sent to the houseless people. The destruction is so complete that persons can hardly tell where their houses were.

Mexican News—The Vomito in Vera Cruz—Movements of French Troops—Position of Santa Anna.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Vera Cruz dates of June 22d state that the vomito was raging in that city, and has occasioned many deaths.

It was believed that Santa Anna was acting in the interest of the Church property, and expected to be elected President, upon the condition of restoring the property to the Churches.

Maximilian continued reorganizing and concentrating troops. Reinforcements had been dispatched to San Louis Potosi, which movement was compelled by the Liberals moving against that city.

Celebration at Tammany Hall—Letter from the President—Inhuman Shooting into a Party of Children in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, July 5th.

The celebration at Tammany Hall yesterday was largely attended. A letter from the President was read, in which he says, there can be no nobler work than obliterating the passions and the prejudices which retard reconstruction and prevent the restoration of the Union.

In Brooklyr, yesterday, W. Voltez, a painter, deliberately fired a loaded musket into a group of children, killing one and wounding two others.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 5—12 M.

Gold 152⅝. Exchange 108¼. Cotton dull at 36 @ 38.

THE DOG GONDEST DOG!

BY BRICK POMEROY.

Durn the dorg! There goes a three by five pane of glass out of the door, and there goes the cussedest and wussedest piece of excitable canine we ever saw! Four years ago, the day after a chap on the cars had the upper end of his snute punched for calling us a traiter, Po. Hatcher gave us that red and brindle batch of a dog, then done up small like, but looking so bull doggish that we were afraid of his picture for a week! Po. said he was an Alabama bull dog, imported from New Jersey in a basket, as a sample of the handsome of that country. But he was a pretty purp. His tail was no longer than a wicked man's prayer, and was full as stunning! And those ears! They looked like the small corner of plug tobacco. And such eyes! And such eyebrows! When he was but a child, so-called, some monster must have slung him first against a stone wall, for his eyelids looked like Ben Butler's, sort o' shamed of something! His jaws were pretty jaws. They were so severe in their angles—there was so much jaw in proportion to the purp that we wanted to call him Swisshelm, but he wasn't that kind of a pet. But he was nigh onto all jaw.

We kept him four weeks in the sanctum, and all that time hired a nigger to watch him. He'd steal—steal is no name for it. So we concluded to call him John Brown. And he kept the nigger mighty busy watching him, till at last the nigger, being such a smart, mimicky, educational cuss, got so much worse than the dog, that we kept the dog to watch the nigger. Egad! wasn't it a full team? Strange how niggers will learn things.

And he was the hungriest dog we ever saw. A pennyworth of beef didn't last him as long as a ten dollar bill would last a Democrat the night before election. He had a fine voice for beef. And what the dog would not eat the nigger would!—And the dog grew large and ponderous about the jaws. He used to eat papers, books, mats, vests, old hats, gloves, patent leather boots window curtains and sich. He ate such stuff for desert. That dog ate a full calf-bound set of Harper's Weekly one day, just on account of the calf. And he ate ten copies of the Chicago Tribune one day, but the lies in them papers made him so dog goned sick all that week that he would have died if the nigger in 'em hadn't emeticked 'em out, and so he got well! But he never pined himself to a shadow bankering after Republican newspapers any more. And he kept on stealing. We always thought them Republican newspapers aided in the development of that complaint, for he was sure to steal all the nigger earned for us.

He'd walk out on a rainy day, for his health, and always come back with something he had found. Once it was a lady's veil. Then it was a half a ham, with a butcher's knife sticking in it.—What he wanted to bring the knife with him for is more than we know, unless he had to cut and run. One day he came in with a baby's cradle.—There was some blood on the edge of it, and all that afternoon the bell man was out ringing a bell and yelling "boy lost!" John Brown didn't go out for two or three days! Once he came in with a wooden leg in his teeth. That night a wooden-legged soldier was missing, but, as cripple soldiers were of no account, he didn't try to keep shy a bit. He brought us the leg, no doubt thinking it the kind of club we like for the La Crosse Democrat. And he used to find money! He'd go into a store and snatch greenbacks out of a cash drawer just as handy! One day he came in with a contribution box he'd stolen from the entry way of a close communion church.

He carried the box behind the end of the sideboard, broke it open—and looked sick! John Brown never stole a contribution box again, and after that, when we'd point to that box and smile, he'd drop his tail, what there was of it, and look just like Ben Butler does when having his picture taken. And he'd steal halters, bridles, saddles and such stuff. And as he grew older, he'd actually unhitch a horse and lead him across the line into Minnesota. When any one would call out "John Brown," he'd go for a horse sure! And so we had to change his name. What to call the cuss we didn't know. But as he had chawed up so many books, and was always meddling with what was none of his business and grew to be sort of dogmatic, and radical about his bloody jaws, we left off calling him John Brown, and called him Charles Sumner. For a while he seemed to like it. He was an ambitious dorg, and to keep his name good, meddled with so much that was none of his business that at last he got a dog goned caning which so affected his back bone that we had to send for Anna Dickinson. After she strengthened up his spinal vertebræ, he howled and ranted around so, we had to change his name again.

So we called him General Curtis. And that seemed to please him mightily. He'd stand on his hind legs, poke the hair out of his eyes, and when he went out doors, strut about as though he was going to fight a Pea Ridge battle! And what notice he'd take of mules! He became enamored of mules, and often would lead them to the outskirts of the city and hide them in the bushes. And he grew into such a taste for cotton. Never was a dorg so fond of cotton. Twan't safe for half the ladies when out promenading in full costume, to meet that dorg in the street. In fact, he had such a love for cotton that twan't safe to let him walk on the street, nor stay in the sanctum, nor go to any place. So we called him General Siegel. That bothered him! He had a tough time of it. Gracious, how he'd twist his jaws and bark! And he loved to get into a dog fight, too. He'd whip any dog in the city. But it took him so long to get into a fight that he was useless. You see when we wanted him to fight one dog, we'd set him on another, and then he'd back into the tother one, and then fight his way out! But it took so long to learn his style, and then twan't always convenient to get up two fights, so we changed his name again.

He grew beautiful each day. In fact, he was a handsome cuss! And folks took so much notice of him, he forgot he was nothing but a poor dog, and he acted so that we thought best to call him Gen. Butler.

You never saw such a change come over any dog. He grew cunninger and cunninger every day. He'd go to the butcher shops, rub his paws on the carcass of dead beef, and come home to make us believe that he'd been fighting. And as he growled so when he came and never had any cuts or wounds on him we thought he was getting to be terrible brave. But at last we found him out. And how that dog would strut! And he grew mean. He'll drive small dogs away from their bone, and go to chasing kittens to some point out of harm's way. And he'd snap and snarl at women—always insulting them. And he had half a dozen pups he'd picked up around the city, as mean but not as smart as he, and these pups would chase poor girls into some corner where Ben Butler would scold at, bark at, and then after rubbin his dirty nose over them, leave them with some wound upon them. But when he heard a gun, Lord bless you, how he'd run and hold his tail close between his legs. We had lots of trouble with him. When he saw a church, he wanted to go in and steal something.

And when he saw a telegraph report in the office he looked as though he wanted to change it some way. The only thing he was fit for was to watch the jewelry stores! Let that dog go by a show window where there would be some silverware, and he'd stand there all day. And he'd look into store windows, and break into churches to look at the communion plates. And he'd follow a funeral for miles if there was a silver plate on the coffin. Most of the folks always thought he was one of the mourners. But when we found that the graves were dug, and one day saw his kennel filled with silver plates, screws, etc., gnawed from coffin lids, we knew what a vehement mourner Ben Butler was. A funeral procession just passed the door—and that is what the dog-goned dog went out for so quick!

If anybody wants a red and brindle, square-jawed pet of this kind, whose keeping will not amount to over six hundred dollars a month, unless we have to pay his stealing, we'd like to sell him. He is a sweet pet—just such a purp as some poor man who is not able to buy a window curtain or a book for his wife to read would want. He can eat a horse and chase his rider up a tree any day, and were it not for his peculiarities, would be a fine dog. He'll eat anything, from an inkstand to a linen night shirt—from a pound of candles to a baby—from a magazine to an india rubber boat, and grows handsomer every day he lives. We'll sell him cheap. For particulars address, with revenue stamp to pay return postage on the dog, which is such a handy thing to have about, your most dog goned truly.

The National Union Convention—The Northern Democracy—Wherein the Democrats and Republicans Differ—The Fall Elections and the Radicals—The Electoral Vote—President Johnson and the Constitutional Amendment—Hon. A. H. Stephens—The New Tariff—Its Provisions in Regard to Coal, &c.

From the Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

WASHINGTON, June 30.

Very earnest efforts are made by the Conservative Republicans in Congress, and by some of their Democratic coadjutors, in favor of the National Union Convention, proposed to be held on the 14th of August in Philadelphia. There is no doubt that the Convention will be held, and, as we hope, with a good attendance on the part of delegates from every State of the South.

The Democrats, as a party, seem loth to take part in the movement, fearing that it will weaken their party organization. Thus, the city and vicinity of New York is to-day more Democratic than ever, and are sure of winning there on their own hook at the fall elections. Therefore they will do nothing that would, in their opinion, tend to identify them with other organizations. But it is now said that the Democrats of the North will take some proper form of endorsing the principles and views which the National Union Convention may set forth.

There is really no difference between the conservative Republicans and the Democrats. Take the doctrine of Edgar Cowan, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania, and one of the ablest of all men ever sent from Pennsylvania to Congress, it would be difficult to show in what political point Mr. Cowan, a Republican, differs from Mr Buckalew, his Democratic colleague. Indeed, it is well that the Democrats of Pennsylvania will throw their weight into the sale of Mr. Cowan, as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

It is quite certain that it will require the united force of all conservative men to defeat the Northern Radicals at the elections for Congress and the State legislatures. If they be allowed to take Congress and the State legislatures in all the twenty-five States now represented, or even if they have their present majority, or anything like it, in Congress, they will carry the next Presidential election, without regard to Southern votes; and, in the case supposed, the entire Southern electoral vote, for whomsoever cast, would not vary the result. Even if the Northern electoral vote would be so far divided as to give to the Southern States a balance of power on the question in the electoral college, a Radical Congress would refuse to count those votes. This would be revolution. It might become the policy of the States opposed to such high-handed abuse of power to call a separate Congress.

The Radical organs, and particularly the organ of the Committee of Fifteen, now assert that President Johnson has developed a purpose to defeat the article for the amendment of the Constitution; that he will exert all his power to prevent any Southern State from accepting it, and that he has taken measures to prevent the attendance of a quorum of the Tennessee Legislature called to meet on the 4th of July.

Further the organ of the State Convention says: "It remains to be seen whether the people of the recently rebellious States are ready to assist in what must inevitably produce another war." So if the South do not ratify the article there will be another war. If they do ratify it, none of their Senators and Representatives will be admitted, unless they take the iron-clad oath, and the Radicals assert that not one of them except those of Tennessee and Arkansas can take it.

It thus appears that the declaration made, as is said, within a few days, by Mr. A. H. Stephens, is true, to wit: that "the only hope of the South consists in the result of the fall elections in the North." The proposed National Union Convention might, if its objects be heartily seconded by all Conservative men, secure a Conservative House of Representatives and a majority in nearly all the State Legislatures of the Central and Western States.

The new tariff fixes the duty on Nova Scotia coal at fifty cents a ton. This coal is used in large quantities in New England for gas works, work shops, etc., and they must have it without regard to the rate of duty. In the House it is proposed to raise the duty to a dollar or a dollars and a half a ton, and the argument is that Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina coal fields can supply bituminous coal in inexhaustible quantities if properly protected. An article in the New York *Stockholder* demonstrates that coal from Richmond can be supplied to New England at a lower rate by a dollar or two, than the cost of the Nova Scotia coal. But, of course, the Virginia collieries must be developed and well managed to deliver the quantity that would be wanted.

Information

Of C. W. and David S. Arthur, who entered the Confederate army, as members of the first Mississippi, is desired by their widowed mother—Mrs Mary Arthur, at Jackson, Miss.

C. W. Arthur was captured and taken to Camp Douglas, from which he escaped and was recaptured. After which, in order to regain his liberty he entered a U. S. regiment to fight the Indians in Minnesota. From this regiment he deserted and has not since been heard of. David S. Arthur was from the commencement of the war in Gen. Beauregard's command, and served through the Virginia and Georgia campaigns.

The mother of these young men, a destitute widow, having lost all her property, still clings to the hope that her sons are alive is extremely anxious to gain information of them, and will be very grateful to those editors who copy this card, and to any who will furnish her any information in their possession in regard to the fate of her boys.

Brilliant Wedding.

The Louisville *Courier* of the 27th ult., has the following:

Last evening Cavalry Church was crowded with a brilliant assemblage to witness the nuptials of the gallant Col. Phil. L. Lee, late of the "Rebel," and Miss Belle, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of our esteemed fellow-citizen James Bridgeford, Esq. The ceremony was performed in the most approved style by Rev. Mr. Platt, and as the happy couple stood before the chancel flanked by a half dozen charming bridesmaids and as many grooms, a *coup d'oeil* of rare beauty and interest was presented.

Among the distinguished visitors present we noticed General E. Kirby Smith, and General Joe Lewis, of the famous Kentucky Brigade.

The Methodist Publishing House in Nashville

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We, the delegates of the people of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, having consolidated the same as adopted on the eighteenth day of December, A. D., one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, with the amendments thereto, which were ratified on the eleventh day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, together with sundry amendments adopted in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and other amendments adopted by this Convention, do ordain and establish the following Constitution of the State:

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

SEC. 2. The people of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

SEC. 3. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

SEC. 4. The legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 5. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

SEC. 6. Elections of members to serve as representatives in General Assembly, ought to be free.

SEC. 7. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has a right to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

SEC. 8. No freeman shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

SEC. 9. No freeman shall be convicted of any crime, but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as heretofore used. The Legislature may, however, provide other modes of trial for petty misdemeanors, with the right of appeal.

SEC. 10. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor unusual punishments inflicted.

SEC. 11. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be granted.

SEC. 12. No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the law of the land.

SEC. 13. Every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same if unlawful, and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

SEC. 14. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

SEC. 15. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained.

SEC. 16. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly, freely given.

SEC. 17. The people have a right to bear arms for the defence of the State; and as standing armies in the time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

SEC. 18. The people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 19. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

SEC. 20. For redress of grievances, and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections ought to be often held.

SEC. 21. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

SEC. 22. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

SEC. 23. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State, and ought not to be allowed.

SEC. 24. Retrospective laws, punishing facts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty: wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made.

SEC. 25. Slavery and involuntary servitude otherwise than for crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby forever prohibited within the State.

SEC. 26. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

SEC. 27. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

SEC. 28. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit: a Senate and House of Commons.

SEC. 2. The Senate shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and elected by districts; which districts shall remain as they are until the first session of the General Assembly after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and at such session, and then every ten years thereafter, shall be laid off by the General Assembly, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof; and the average of the public taxes paid by each county into the Treasury of the State, for the three years preceeding the laying off of the districts, shall be considered as its proportion of the public taxes, and constitute the basis of apportionment: *Provided*, That no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties, having an excess of taxation above the ratio to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district.

SEC. 3. The House of Commons shall be composed of one hundred and twenty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their entire respective white population, and each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of white population.

SEC. 4. This apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly, at the respective times and periods when the districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off: and the said apportionment shall be made according to an enumeration to be ordered by the General Assembly, or according to the census which may be taken by order of Congress, next preceding the period of making such apportionment.

SEC. 5. In making the apportionment in the House of Commons, the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the white population in the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties, which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire white population aforesaid, by the number of representatives less the number assigned to the said counties. To each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively; and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

SEC. 6. No new county shall be formed and established, unless there shall be, within the proposed boundaries thereof, the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire white population of the State: nor if the population of the county, or any of the counties, from which it may be proposed to form and establish the same, shall thereby be reduced below the one hundred and twentieth part of the entire white population of the State.

SEC. 7. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than thirty years of age; shall have resided in the State five years; shall have usually resided in the district for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and shall continue to possess, in the district which he represents, not less than three hundred acres of land in fee; or a freehold of not less value than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. Each member of the House of Commons shall be not less than twenty-one years of age; shall have resided in the State five years, and shall have usually resided in the county in which he is chosen for one year immediately preceding his election, and for the same time shall have possessed, and shall continue to possess, in the county which he represents, a freehold of one hundred acres of land, or the value of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 9. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months, and of the district in which he proposes to vote, six months next before the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he may then reside.

SEC. 10. Every man of the age of twenty-one years, who may have been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months next before the day of election, and of the county in which he proposes to vote for six months next before the day of election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons for the county in which he shall then reside.

SEC. 11. Each person elected to the Senate or House of Commons, shall hold his seat from the time of his election until the next biennial election.

SEC. 12. The Senate and House of Commons shall meet biennially, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly.

SEC. 13. The House of Commons shall choose their own Speaker and other officers.

SEC. 14. The Lieutenant Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall not vote, unless they be equally divided.

SEC. 15. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a Speaker *pro tempore* in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

SEC. 16. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournments from day to day; prepare bills to be passed into laws; direct writs for supplying intermediate vacancies; and may also jointly adjourn to any future day or place.

SEC. 17. The style of the acts shall be, "The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, as follows:"

SEC. 18. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is qualified under the Constution of the State to take his seat.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly shall not have power to grant a divorce, or secure alimony, in any individual case, but may pass general laws, regulating divorce and alimony.

SEC. 21. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any persons not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship any person convicted of any infamous crime; but shall have the power to pass general laws regulating the same.

SEC. 22. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such directons and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 23. No law shall be passed to raise a loan of money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities and towns, to do so, unless the bill for that purpose shall have been read three several times in each House of the General Assembly, and passed three several readings, which reading shall have been on three different days and agreed to by a majority of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays, on the second and third readings of the bill, shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 24. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such a manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 25. If vacancies shall occur by death, resignation or otherwise, whenever the General Assembly is not in session, writs of election may be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 26. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all its members be present.

SEC. 27. Each House shall keep a journal of all its proceedings, which shall be printed, and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either House by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken, and entered on the journals.

SEC. 29. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public, or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 30. The General Assembly, at each biennial session, shall elect, by joint vote of the two Houses, a Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Council of State, who shall continue in office for the term of two years, and until others may be appointed in their places.

SEC. 31. In the election of all officers, whose appointment is conferred on the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce.*

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Governor, and Lieutenant Governor of the State, who shall be chosen by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such times and places as members of the General Assembly are elected.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years; shall have attained the age of thirty years; shall have been a resident of the State for five years next before the day of election, and shall have therein a freehold in lands and tenements of the value of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall hold his office for the term of two years from the time fixed for his installation, and until another shall be elected and qualified; but he shall not be eligible for more than for four years in any term of six years, unless the office shall have been cast on him as Lieutenant Governor or Speaker of one of the Houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 4. The returns of every election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes for Governor, shall be Governor; and the person having the highest number of votes for Lieutenant Governor, shall be Lieutenant Governor; but if two or more persons shall be equal and highest in number of votes for either office, one of them shall be chosen to fill the office by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 5. Contested elections for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such a manner as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Governor elect shall enter on the duties of the office on the first day of January next after his election, having previously taken the oaths of office in presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, who, in case the Governor elect should be prevented from attendance before the General Assembly by sickness or other unavoidable cause, is authorized to administer the same.

SEC. 7. The Lieutenant Governor shall possess the same qualifications for office as are required of the Governor, and shall hold his office for the like term.

SEC. 8. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor, each, shall take an oath, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he is eligible, under the Constitution and laws of the State, to the office to which he has been elected.

SEC. 9. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Militia; and in the recess of the General Assembly, shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to embody the Militia for the public safety.

SEC. 10. The Governor shall have power to draw for and apply such sums of money as shall be voted by the General Assembly for the contingencies of government, and be accountable to them for the same; he shall have the power of granting pardons, and reprives, except when the prosecution shall be carried on by the General Assembly, or unless the law shall otherwise direct: in which latter case, he may, in the recess, grant a reprieve until the next sitting of the General Assembly; and may exercise all the other executive powers of government, limited and restrained as by this Constitution is mentioned, and according to the laws of the State; and shall have power, by and with the advice of the Council of State, to convene the General Assembly in extra session, at any time, when in his opinion, the exigencies of the State may require it.

SEC. 11. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the duties of the office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease.

SEC. 12. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor shall, for like causes, become incompetent to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor, they shall devolve on the Speaker of the Senate; and in case of his death, or incompetency for like causes, they shall devolve on the Speaker of the House of Commons: and for such time as there shall be no Speakers in fact, the persons last acting as such shall be deemed Speakers for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 13. In case of a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, or any other person called to fill the office, shall be qualified before any Justice of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 14. The Lieutenant-Governor, while presiding in the Senate, shall receive the same pay as the Speaker of the House of Commons, and he shall receive no other compensation, except when he is acting as Governor.

SEC. 15. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the great seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions.

SEC. 16. The Council of State shall consist of seven persons, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office; four members shall be a quorum; their advice and proceedings shall be entered in a Jouanal kept for that purpose only, and signed by the members present; against any part of which any member present may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be laid before the General Assembly when called for by either House.

SEC. 17. In every case where any officer, the right of whose appointment is by the Constitution of the State, vested in the General Assembly, shall, during their recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The judical power of the State shall be vested in one Supreme Court; in Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equty; in County Courts; and in Justices of the Peace; and in such other Courts as by the Constitution and Laws may be allowed.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, and two Associate Justices, who shall be elected to their respective offices by the joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equity shall consist of one or more Judges, to be elected in like manner.

SEC. 4. The Justices of the Supreme and the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and Courts of Equity, shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and, at stated times, shall receive for their services an adequate salary, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 5. There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court, to be held at the seat of Government, in every year; the commencement of the terms to be, as nearly as may be, half a year apart; and the Court at each term shall sit for the dispatch of business so long as shall be necessary.

SEC. 6. A Superior Court shall be held semiannually at least, in every county in the State, and shall sit for the dispatch of business for such time as may be directed by law, but for not less than six days, unless its business shall be sooner disposed of. The General Assembly may, however, direct more than two terms of the Superior Courts to be held in the year; in which case the Assembly may, if deemed advisable, increase the number of terms of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 7. County Courts shall be held quarterly at least, in each year, in the several counties, by the Justices of the Peace therein, of whom not less than three shall be a quorum, and the sessions of the Court shall continue at least six days, unless the business be sooner disposed of.

SEC. 8. The General Assembly, in its discretion, may establish Courts for incorporated cities and towns, with such jurisdiction in civil causes as may be prescribed.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly may also establish police courts for such cities and towns, with power to try and punish petty demeanors committed within the limits of such cities and towns, and in violation of their by-laws.

SEC. 10. The General Assembly, at its first session after the office of Attorney General shall have become vacant, and from time to time thereafter shall appoint an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall hold his office for the term of four years; but if the General Assembly should hereafter extend the term during which Solicitors of the State shall hold their offices, then they shall have power to extend the term of office of the Attorney General to the same period.

SEC. 11. Justices of the Peace shall be elected by the qualified voters for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their office for six years. The number shall not exceed two for every thousand of the population according to the census next preceding the election, but the General Assembly may allow three additional Justices for each county-seat and incorporated towns: *Provided*, Said incorporated town, being other than that in which the county-seat is located, shall contain three hundred inhabitants. The General Assembly shall provide for districting the several counties, and the Justices shall reside in their respective districts; and there shall be a separate election for each district. The General Assembly shall enact the necessary laws to carry into effect the provisions of this section; and at the first County Court after the election, the term of office of the present Justices shall expire. The General Assembly may provide for the election of Justices to fill vacancies.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Sheriff, Coroner or coroners, and constables in each county within the State.

ARTICLE V.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

SECTION 1. No person who shall deny the being of Almighty God, or the divine authority of both the old and new Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in any civil department of the State.

SEC. 2. No member of the Senate, or of the House of Commons shall be elligible to any office within the gift of the General Assembly, during the time for which he may be elected.

SEC. 3. No person who may have been public Treasurer, or any other receiver of the public moneys, shall be eligible to any office or place of trust or profit, until he shall have fully accounted with the proper authorities for all moneys which may have come to his hands.

SEC, 4. No clergyman, or preacher of the gospel, of any denomination, shall be capable of being a member of either the Senate, House of Commons, or Council of State, while he continues in the exercise of the pastoral function.

SEC. 5. No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States, or under this State, or under any other State or government, or under any department of the United States, or of this State or of any other State, shall hold or exercise any other office or place of trust or profit, under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the militia or justices of the peace.

SEC. 6. Any Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Superior Courts, may be removed from office for mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the General Assembly. The Justice or Judge against whom the General Assembly may be about to proceed, shall receive thereof, accompanied by a copy of the causes alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which either branch of the General Assembly may act thereon.

SEC. 7. Upon the conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, the commission of such Justice shall be thereby vacated, and he shall be forever disqualified from holding such appointment.

SEC. 8. No person shall be deemed qualified to vote in any election, or appointment to office, or place established by the Constitution or by the General Assembly, or be deemed eligible to such office or place, who shall have been adjudged guilty of felony, or of any infamous crime, unless such person shall have been fully pardoned, or restored to credit in a mode prescribed by law; and every person adjudged guilty of man-slaughter and discharged shall be deemed to be pardoned.

SEC. 9. Every person who may hold an office or place of trust or profit under the State, or any department thereof, and every person allowed to vote for such person shall be a white person and a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 10. The term white person, as used in this Constitution, shall include those who have less than one-sixteenth of negro blood.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENT.

SECTION 1. The Governor, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Superior Courts, and all other officers of the State (except Justices of the Peace and militia officers,) may be impeached for wilfully violating any article of the Constitution, mal-administration, or corruption.

SEC. 2. Judgment, in case of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this State; but the party convicted, may, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 3. The House of Commons shall have the sole power of impeachment: The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments: No person shall be convicted upon any impeachment, unless two-thirds of the Senators present shall concur in such conviction; and before the trial of any impeachment, the members of the Senate shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence.

ARTICLE VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All commissions shall run in the name of the State of North Carolina, and bear test and be signed by the Governor. All writs shall run in the same manner, and bear test and be signed by the clerks of the respective courts. Indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the State.

SEC. 2. A school or schools shall be established by the General Assembly, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities.

SEC. 3. No foreigner shall be deemed a citizen of the State until he shall have been duly naturalized.

SEC. 4. The person of a debtor, where there is not a strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison after delivering up, *bona fide*, all his estate, real and personal, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be regulated by law. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient surieties, unless for capital offences, when the proof is evident, or presumption great.

SEC. 5. There shall be no establishment of any one religious church or denomination in this State in preference to any other; neither shall any person, on any pretence whatsoever, be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his own faith or judgment; nor be obliged to pay for the purchase of any glebe, or the building of any house of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has voluntarily and personally engaged to perform; but all persons shall be at liberty to exercise their own mode of worship: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt preachers of treasonable or seditious discourses from legal trial and punishment.

SEC. 6. Private property shall not be taken for public use, without just compensation paid in due time.

SEC. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 8. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same: *Provided*, That exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law, may be allowed in cases of bodily or mental infirmity.

SEC. 9. Every person chosen or appointed to any office or place of trust or profit in the State, besides any oath prescribed for a faithful discharge of its duties, shall before entering on such duties, take an oath or affirmation to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of the State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 10. Wherever in this Constitution there is a property qualification mentioned, its value shall be determined in specie, and be regulated by the assessment of State taxation next preceding the election.

SEC. 11. The General Assembly shall provide by law, for the exemption from sale under execution or other process, for debts contracted after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, a homestead in land, in favor of every head of a family who may be the owner thereof, except for taxes.

ARTICLE VIII.

CONVENTIONS.

No Convention of the people shall be called otherwise than by the General Assembly, and then only by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly. No part of the Constitution of the State shall be amended, unless by a Convention, the delegates whereof shall consist of the same number as the members of the house of Commons and be chosen by the qualified voters for members of such House.

[Ratified in Convention this twenty-fifth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

EDWIN G. READE, *President.*

JAMES H. MOORE, *Secretary of the Convention.*

R. C. BADGER, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
RALEIGH, June 26, 1866.

I, ROBT. W. BEST, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand the 26th day of June, A. D., 1866.
R. W. BEST,
Secretary of State.

STATE NEWS.

OUR DEAD.—On the 11th a party was held at the Masonic Hall in Hillsboro' for the benefit of the Stonewall Cemetery Association of Winchester, Virginia. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was large and the success very gratifying. Colonel Davidson of Charlotte, delivered a lecture on the objects of the Association, closing with a beautiful eulogium on the ladies of Winchester, whose constancy and devotion to Southern soldiers remained unshaken through the terrible vicissitudes and ordeals of seventy-six invasions by the armies of the two sections during the long struggle. Could those blessed daughters of love and mercy have heard the loud and hearty cheers that rung through that old building, to the "Ladies of Winchester," they would have known and felt how Southern love remembers. The great good-nature and gentlemanly decorum of the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, was generally remarked. He manifested a genial, friendly interest, and won the sincere respect of all who observed him.—*Cor. of N. Y. Watchman.*

BISHOP PAINE.—Passing through Person county recently, I visited the birth-place of the beloved and honored Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It is a plain, neat country residence, about fifteen miles from Hillsboro'. In front of the house stands the largest tree I ever saw. It is a gigantic white oak, notable in the section as the tree around which the British stacked their muskets in the Revolution, and beneath which the courts were held for a season after the end of the war—so much larger than the trees around it, it reminded me of the good Bishop, whose early childhood was sheltered by its genial foliage, while the luxuriant orchard around it suggested the fertile usefulness of him who for scores of years has been nursing immortal plants in the garden of the Lord.

In an almost impenetrable copse of the plum and cedar, south of the main building, I found a tomb inclosed with a wall and covered with a broad slab of marble, bearing the name of a lady who died in 1821, aged 27, the wife of Hon. R. M. Saunders. The inscription seemed singularly appropriate in that dark shade, as the evening shadows slowly darkened the lingering light of day. The inscription was,

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

From information received, I judge she was a sister of Bishop Paine. The locality is still known as "Paine's Tavern," or "Paine's Ordinary," it having been for many years a resting-place for the weary traveler.—*Cor. N. Y. Watchman.*

THE BUREAU.—Extensive observasion in different parts of the State justifies the assertion that the Freedmen are doing well almost everywere except where demoralized by the influence of indiscreet and incompetent agents of the Bureau.—Facts and figures would prove that the good conduct of the Freedmen is directly as the square of the distance from the office of the Freedmen's agent, wherever said agent is *radical* in his notions.—*Cor. New York Watchman.*

MORE COTTON BLOSSOMS.—M. J. Edwards, Speight's Bridge, Green county, has sent to Mitchell, Allen & Co., a cotton blossom taken from a plant 37 inches high. It was plucked on the 27th June, and is claimed as the *first* of the season. Mr. Edwards is behind the times with his blossom, though his stalk is the highest yet heard of in this neighborhood. Mr. E. says he has plenty of stalks 30 to 35 inches high, and wants to know if the Craven or Pitt farmers can beat him?—*New. Commercial.*

DIED.

At Ashwood, Bladen county, on Sunday morning, July 1, 1866, of Appoplexy, Mr. JOHN A. ROBESON, Esq., aged 66 years. "An estimable and worthy citizen."

Dispatch copy.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28th, of Cholera Infantum, LUCY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Marshall and Eliza A. Brown, aged 5 years 1 month.

On Wrightsville Sound, on the 17th of May last, of Consumption, Rev. NEEDHAM R. FAILS, Minister of Methodist Protestant Church. He died fully persuaded in the truth of the religion which he possessed.

R. G.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℘ lb.	30 @ 32	MOLASSES, ℘ gallon,	
BEEF CATTLE,		Cuba	50 @ 60
℘ 100 lbs.	8 00 @12 50	Sugar house	47½@ 50
BRICKS, ℘ M.	12 00 @20 00	Syrup	65 @ 1 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts Turp., each,		NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℘	
2nd hand	2 75 @ 4 00	280 lbs.,	
New	3 50 @ 4 50	New Virgin	0 00 @ 4 05
CANDLES, ℘ lb.,		Yellow dip	0 00 @ 3 05
Tallow	20 @ 25	Hard	0 00 @ 1 52½
Adamantine	25 @ 28	Tar, ℘ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 55
Sperm	50 @ 55	Tar, in order	1 75 @ 2 00
COFFEE, ℘ lb.,		Pitch, City	0 00 @ 3 50
Java	40 @ 45	Rosin, pale	6 25 @ 6 50
Laguayra	35 @ 38	do No. 1	5 00 @ 5 50
Rio	25 @ 28	do No. 2	2 25 @ 2 50
St. Domingo	26 @ 28	do No. 3	1 90 @ 2 25
COTTON, ℘ lb.,		Spirits Turpentine,	
Ord. to Mid'g	32 @ 35	℘ gal	46 @ 48
Strict Mid'g	00 @ 35	NAILS, ℘ lb.,	
Good Mid'g	00 @ 00	Cut	7½@ 8
COTTON BAGGING,		Wrought	00 @ 00
Gunny, ℘ yard	30 @ 31	OILS, ℘ gallon,	
Dundee	28 @ 30	Sperm	0 00 @ 3 00
Rope, ℘ lb	20 @ 21	Linseed	1 25 @ 1 50
CORN MEAL,		Machinery	2 00 @ 2 50
℘ bushel	1 60 @ 1 65	PEA NUTS,	
DOMESTICS,		℘ bushel	2 00 @ 2 75
Sheeting, ℘ yd	18 @ 20	POTATOES, ℘ bush.,	
Yarn, ℘ 5 lb.	2 50 @ 0 00	Sweet	1 50 @ 1 75
FEATHERS, ℘ lb	00 @ 50	Irish, ℘ bbl.	3 00 @ 3 25
FISH, ℘ bbl.,		PROVISIONS, ℘ lb.,	
Mullets	0 00 @00 00	N. C. Bacon,	
Mac'l, No. 1	.00 00 @20 00	Hams	19 @ 20
Mac'l, No. 2	18 00 @19 00	Middlings	19 @ 00
Mac'l, No. 3	15 00 @17 00	Shoulders	17 @ 18
Her'gs, East	5 00 @ 8 50	Hog round	18 @ 19
Dry Cod, ℘ lb	8 @ 9	Western Bacon,	
FLOUR, ℘ bbl.,		Middlings	18½@ 19
Family	12 00 @16 00	Shoulders	16 @ 17
Superfine	9 50 @10 00	Lard	20 @ 21
Fine	8 50 @ 9 00	Butter	45 @ 50
GLUE, ℘ lb	18 @ 20	Cheese	23 @ 24
GUNNY BAGS	35 @ 40	PORK, Northern, ℘ bbl.,	
GUANO, Peruvian,		City Mess	35 00 @36 00
Per ton	110 00 @112 50	Thin "	32 00 @00 00
LAND PLASTER,		Prime "	30 00 @31 00
℘ ton	18 00	Prime,	25 00 @26 00
GRAIN, ℘ bushel,		Rump	25 00 @26 00
Corn	1 30 @ 1 40	SALT,	
Oats	70 @ 75	Alum, ℘ bush.	0 50 @ 60
Peas, Cow	1 25 @ 1 30	Liverpool, ℘ sack, ground,	
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 2 00	cargo	2 00 @ 0 00
Rice, E. I., ℘ lb	10 @ 11	from store	2 25 @ 2 50
Carolina,	14 @ 16	SUGAR, ℘ lb.,	
HIDES, ℘ lb.,		Cuba	14 @ 00
Green	4½@ 5	Porto Rico	15 @ 16
Dry	10 @ 15	C	16 @ 16½
HAY, ℘ 100 lbs.,		B	17 @ 00
Eastern	1 20 @ 1 25	A	18 @ 00
North River	0 90 @ 1 00	Crushed	19 @ 20
IRON, ℘ lb.,		SOAP, ℘ lb	10 @ 15
English, ass'd.	9 @ 11	SHINGLES, ℘ M.,	
American, ref.	0 @ 10	Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
American, sheer	0 @ 00	Common	1 75 @ 2 75
Swede	11 @ 12	STAVES, ℘ M.,	
LIME, ℘ bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	W. O. bbl.	30 00 @35 00
from store	2 00 @ 2 25	R. O. hhd.	40 00 @50 00
LUMBER, ℘ M., (River,)		TIMBER, ℘ M.,	
Fl'r Boards	20 00 @22 00	Shipping	16 00 @18 00
Wide do	16 00 @20 00	Mill, prime	12 00 @14 00
Scantling	12 00 @15 00	Mill Fair	10 00 @11 00
LIQUORS, ℘ gal., (domestic,)		Mill, inferior to	
Whiskey,		ordinary	5 00 @ 7 00
Bourbon	2 50 @ 5 00	TALLOW, ℘ lb	12 @ 13
N. E. Rum	3 00 @ 4 00	TOBACCO, ℘ lb.,	
Gin	4 00 @ 7 00	Navy	25 @ 35
Brandy	4 00 @ 9 00	Medium	30 @ 40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS

For the week ending Thursday, July 5, 1866.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just ended there has been a steady demand for this article for both shipping and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at $4 05 for virgin, $3 05 for yellow dip, and $1 52½ for hard, ℘ bbl. of 280 lbs.—all brought in having been taken at above figures. The arrivals continue moderate, and the sales for the week foot up 1,532 bbls, as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	140	$4 05	$3 05	$1 52½
Friday	[illegible]	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Saturday	173	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Monday	661	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Tuesday	346	4 05	3 05	1 52½
Thursday	30	4 05	3 05	1 52½

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last review the market here has ruled unusually dull, and under the unfavorable advices from the Northern markets, it has been in a depressed condition—last sales being at a decline of 2 @ 3 cents on quotations given in our last. Buyers are not disposed to operate even at the decline, and the price has a declining tendency. The transactions for the week have been very light, and are as follows:

Thursday	54 bbls. at	48	cts ℘ gallon for white.
Friday	67 "	48	" " "
Do	10 "	48½	" " "
Tuesday	251 "	47	" " "
Do	16 "	46	" " "
Thursday	[illegible] "	46	" " "

ROSIN—In this article we have nothing of importance to report during the week just ended. The market has ruled unusually quiet for all grades, and it has been difficult to affect sales—buyers showing scarcely any disposition to operate, and the transactions have been almost entirely confined to small parcels. We quote sales as follows: 452 bbls. at $2 50@$3 for opaque; $4, $5@$5 75 for No. 1; and $5 75@$6 25 for Pale; 53 bbls. red at $3; 323 do. No. 2 at $2 12½, $2 25@$2 60; and 787 do. Common at $1 90@$2 ℘ bbl., as in quality.

TAR—None coming to market, and we note some enquiry. In the absence of receipts or sales, we quote nominally at $1 55 ℘ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—For beeves we notice a fair enquiry for butchering purposes, and in the absence of receipts of any consequence the supply has become nearly worked off. We quote on the hoof at 10@12½ cents ℘ lb. for grass fatted, as in quality. SHEEP are also brought in slowly, but there is a moderate stock on market. We quote at $2@$3 each.

BARRELS.—We have no change to report in the price of empty spirit barrels. There is a fair supply remaining in first hands, and the demand is light. We quote sales during the week as follows: Second hand at $2 75@$3 25 for lots as they run, and $3 50@$3 75 for selected; and new at $3 75@$4 25 for country, and $4 25@$4 50 each for New York make, as in quantity and quality.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate demand at $2@33 cents ℘ lb.

COTTON.—The market has ruled inactive during the past week, and has been entirely neglected so far as sales are concerned. Advices of a decline in the Northern markets have been received, which has had the tendency to depress the market here, and in consequence no sales have taken place; there is, however, scarcely any coming in, and only a few small parcels held here. We learn that 32 cents for middling (tax paid) is offered, but it is generally held for higher figures. In the present state of the market, our quotations in table must be looked upon as nominal.

CORN MEAL.—Is in light supply, and sells in the small way from the granaries at $1 60@$1 65 ℘ bushel.

EGGS.—Retail from carts at 30 cents ℘ dozen.

FLOUR.—We have no material change to report in the market as regards the price of this article. Several parcels of Northern have been received, and at present there is a very good supply in dealers' hands, and only a light demand. We quote sales from store at $8 50 to $9 for fine, $9 50 to $10 50 for supertine, and $12 to $16 ℘ bbl. for family, as in quantity and quality.

FERTILIZERS.—Demand rather light at present, and the market is moderately supplied. We quote as follows: Peruvian Guano, $112 50; Pacific do., $85; Kettlewell's Manipulated do., $90; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Ober's Cotton and Corn Compound, $68; and Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $68 ℘ ton.

GRAIN.—The CORN market is rather better supplied with mixed and yellow than noted in our last, and the price is a shade lower, while the stock of prime white is quite small and prices rule fully as high as previously quoted; the demand, however, is not so brisk. The receipts for the week comprise some 15,000 bushels, of which we quote sales in lots to suit from wharf, at $1 25@$1 30 for yellow, and $1 45@$1 50 ℘ bushel for white, as in quantity and quality. These prices are obtained for lots from wharf and store, but cargoes would not command so high a figure.———OATS.—Are in moderate equiry, and with limited arrivals for a few weeks past the stock in dealers hands is becoming quite low. We quote from store at 80@85 cents in lots, and by cargo at 60@65 cents ℘ bushel.———PEAS.—None of any kind received for a few weeks past, and the market is bare. There is an active demand, and parcels would sell readily at a high figure. We quote Cow nominal at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ bushel.———RICE.—Clean is in light supply, but the demand is limited. We quote Carolina from store at 13@14 cents in casks, and 14@14½ cents ℘ lb. in bbls.

HAY—Nothing new to report in this article. The market continues to be heavily supplied with Northern, and rules dull. We quote the sale from wharf of only 50 bales at $1 ℘ 100 lbs.

LIME—Is in light demand, and stock sufficient for present wants. Selling from store at $2@$2 25 ℘ cask.

POTATOES—Irish sell from carts at $1 50@$1 75 ℘ bushel.

PEA NUTS—None worthy of note coming to market.—There is some enquiry, and we quote at $1 75@$2 50 ℘ bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Market poorly supplied, and high figures are readily obtained. We quote live chickens at 25 to 50 cents, and grown fowls at 62½@75 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON there has been more firmness during the past week, and prices show an improvement on former figures, and have rather an upward tendency; the sales, however, have been mostly of small parcels. There is a better demand for jobbing lots, and with meagre receipts the stock in first hands has become considerably reduced. We quote sales for the week at 19@20 cents for hog round, and 20@21 cents per lb. for hams—the market closing firm at highest figures. For Western there is scarcely any demand, and there is only a small quantity on market. We quote from store by the package at 17@17½ cents for shoulders, and 19@19½ cents per lb. for sides.———LARD—No North Carolina make on market, and we notice an active demand. We advance prices, and quote last sales at 22@23 cents ℘ lb. Northern is held from store at 24@25 cents in kegs.———PORK—The stock of Northern is quite small, but as there is merely a retail demand, it is sufficient to supply present wants. We quote small sales from store at quotations in table.

SALT—The market is rather firmer, and we advance store rates a shade, and quote at $2 50 ℘ sack for Liverpool ground, and 50@60 cents ℘ bushel for Alum. A cargo of 2,250 sacks was received direct from Liverpool on Saturday last, and sold at $1 75 ℘ sack.

SHINGLES—Dull of sale at $1 75@$2 25 for Common, and $4 to $5 ℘ M. for Contract.

TIMBER—The market rules steady at about former figures, and not much coming in at present. Millers, however, have a fair stock on hand, and only prime quality finds ready sale. See table for quotations.

WOOD—Is in moderate request, and sells by the boat load at $2 25@$2 75 for prime, $2 25@$2 50 for ash, and $2 75@$3 ℘ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS.—We have nothing new to report in coastwise, and refer to our table for last prices paid.

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba & Hayti cargoes,	$26 00 @ 28 00
" " Porto Rico cargoes,	27 00 @ 30 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	30 00 @ 00 00
" " flooring boards, rough	30 00 @ 00 00
Ship Stuff, as per specifications,	35 00 @ 38 00
Deals, 3 by 9	28 00 @ 00 00

EXPORTS

From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the Week ending July 5th, 1866.

COASTWISE.

TO NEW YORK.—647 bbls. spirits tupentine; 2613 do. rosin; 158 do. tar; 60 bales cotton; 17 do. yarn; 3 tons old iron; 40 empty bbls.

TO BALTIMORE.—95 bbls. spirits turpentine; 578 do. rosin; 6785 feet lumber; 3 bdls. bags; 6 pkgs. mdze.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	$0 60 @ $0 70	$ 00 @ $0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	1 25 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 60 @ 0 70	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ½	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per foot.	00 @ 15	00 @ 00
Flaxseed, per bush.	15 @ 00	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 12½	10 @ 12½
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 60 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 65
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	90 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 60
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ 0	00 @ ½
Cotton Goods and Yarns, per bale.	00 @ 00	00 @ 1 25
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 75	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 25	0 00 @ 75
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 75	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ ¾	00 @ ⅝
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine and Tar, per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	00 @ 0 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 @ 0

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 5th, 1866.

STEAMSHIPS

Starlight, Pedrick, ldg New York, H. M. Barry.
Catharine Whiting, Baker, ldg N. York, Worth & Daniel.
Pioneer, Hoxie, ldg Philadelphia, do
James A. Gary, Wilson, dis., Atkinson & Shepperson.

BRIGS

(Br.) Afton, Elliott, ldg Hayti, Kidder & Martin.
(Dutch) Tjeska, Doewer, ldg Amsterdam, do
Charles Heth, Wyman, ldg Newburyport, Mass., O. G. Parsley & Co.
D. B. Doane, Redmon, dis.,
(Fr.) Esperance, Phillips, dis., A. J. Creighton.

SCHOONERS

Willie Dill, Farrow, ldg Cuba, Mallett & Hoffman.
Atlantic, Lippincott, ldg Portland, Me., Harriss & Howell.
Volta, Seares, wtg., do
W. F. Cushing, Cook, ldg Philadelphia, do
Mary Steadman, Green, ldg New London, Ct., Russell & Ellis.
Transit, Godfrey, ldg New York, do
Antelope, Chadwick, ldg ———, Master.

Notice.

AT THE SOLICITATION of many of our friends in North Carolina, we have concluded to send a competent workman to repair our gins in different parts of the State. Parties who wish to avail themselves of his services will please leave their names with our Agents, Messrs. DEROSSET & CO., Wilmington, and the workman will call as soon as he can reach them on his rounds, and in time to repair their gins for the growing crops. He will be provided with material for renewing any part of a gin.

W. G. CLEMONS, BROWN & CO.,
Cotton Gin Manufacturers,
Columbus, Ga.

July 5 22—1mw.

Tarboro' Southerner copy one month.

Bingham School,

MEBANEVILLE, N. C.

A NEW TERM will begin on the 25th of July next. For the accommodation of young men who cannot take a classical course, an ENGLISH and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT has been organized. For terms, address

Col. WM. BINGHAM,
Mebaneville, N. C.

June 16 222—d&wlm*.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JUNE 29, 1866.

The State Convention—Its Work and Its Parties.

As but little over a month remains between the adjournment of the Convention and the election in August, when the people of the State will be called upon to ratify or reject the amendments to the Constitution, we are anxous to lay before our readers these amendments at an early day. As yet no official publication has been made, and we are ignorant of the means adopted by the Convention to get them before the people.

A correspondent of the Petersburg *Index* has given that paper the only concise and intelligent statement of the amendments that we have seen.

The Constitution, with its several amendments, passed its third reading on Saturday, previous to its final adjournment on Monday, and the amendments are as follows:

The office of Leiutenant Governor was created.

No member of the General Assembly can be elected to any office during his term.

Magistrates are to be elected by the people, once in every six years, by districts. Two magistrates are allowed to every one thousand inhabitants; an additional number to shire and incorporated towns.

Petty misdemeanors may be tried before a single magistrate out of court. Police courts and courts in incorparated towns may be established.

Every man elected to the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and to the General Assembly, must take an oath that he is constitutionally qualified.

The basis of representation has been changed in the House of Commons, from the Federal basis to the white basis alone.

The Governor must be thirty years of age, twenty years a citizen, five years a resident immediately before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of $2,000. The Lieutenant Governor the same. These qualifications are not all changes, nor are the qualifications for Senate and House of Commons, but modifications simply.

A Senator must be 25 years of age, five years a continued resident before the day of election, and must possess land in fee to the value of $500, or a freehold to the value of one thousand dollars.

A Commoner must be twenty-one, and possess real estate to the value of $300.

Finally, *all* officials must be *white* men and citizens.

A person having one-sixteenth of negro blood or more is a negro, or at least not a white man.—A person having less than one-sixteenth negro blood is a white man in the constitutional sense.

Negroes only are excluded on account of color. A taxed Indian is eligible to any office in North Carolina.

These then are the substance of amendments which are to be submitted to our people on the first Thursday in August. Many of them are important, and the time for their dissemination and consideration is short. The mail facilities of the State are so indifferent, that unless the Convention provided for their early publication and distribution, some of the more remote sections of the State will be placed in possession of them, if at all, but a few days previous to the election.

The next most important work done was the passage of the Stay Law, which we have published in full.

The change in the basis of representation upon a safe and satisfactory compromise, should it be ratified by the people, will take out of future State canvasses one exciting topic of discussion and reconcile a conflict of political interests.

Repudiation, which, previous to the assembling of the Convention, began to be threatened as one of the issues of the ensuing campaign, has been silenced, for which, if the credit be due that body, we return our thanks. We do not think the people of North Carolina will ever sanction such a dishonorable and disgraceful measure, but the agitation of the question and the consideration given to it as one of the issues before the people would have injured the reputation of the State.

The intelligent correspondent of the *Index*, above referred to, classes the parties of the Convention into three divisions, the true Southern men—the true Union men—and the bastard Union men, and thus closes a well written review of the body and its parties:

> The North Carolina Convention has played its part; it has strutted its brief hour on the stage, and has given way to other actors. It is an old saying, however, "Men die, but their deeds live after them," and so will the deeds of the body in question live, when those who enacted them are forgotten. To a certain extent it played the merciless despot, and to a great extent it lent its influence to the support of that political school which is so fast destroying every vestige of freedom that existed among us. It has set examples in legislation which every good man must regret, and which must have a demoralizing influence, not only on future legislators, but on public sentiment. And yet so blinded are men by "party rage," that those who are most responsible for the evil which has been done, think that they, this day, deserve well of their State, and have set before the eyes of its people an illustrious instance of disinterested patriotism.
>
> The evil I refer to is not to be met with so much in the acts of that body, as in the tone and spirit which pervaded it. At first it was a cabal of ruthless proscriptionists, who celebrated their orgies, while the body of their mother, the South, was prostrated from many wounds and bleeding at every pore, and they seem to be filled with hatred for such of her noble sons as raised their arms to shield her from death, and from dishonor worse than death, and scarcely deemed them worthy of the humblest place under the old roof. And this, too, while they themselves were barely tolerated. Well indeed, may the people of the South never cease to thank God that He, in his wisdom, inspired the Presidential incumbent with justice and mercy. Had a Thad. Stevens sat as ruler in Washington, we would now be oppressed beyond all precedent, and the ministers of his vegeance would be found among our own people.
>
> But thank God, also, the South has not lost her manhood. The true spirit still exist among her sons, that spirit which has blazened on a thousand battle fields.—The story of southern bravery and southern patriotism still lives, it lives in her daughters as well as her sons, yea, in their bosoms it glows with yet greater ardor.—What may we not expect from these sons and daughters? What will their Union produce? In the future, as in the past, a race of "fair women and brave men," who are always destined, in a free government, when but in conflict with the soulless and mercenary Puritan, to give their tone and character to its political institutions. The South is fast recuperating. Those who are now denouncing her gallant sons, and calumniating the motives of her trusted leaders, will yet meet their reward in popular contempt and execration. The South, I trust, will rule the South, so do not those of her own sons who are now vituperating her. And Southern statesmanship, united with the vast numbers in the North who have never yet forsaken democratic principles, may yet overcome the aggressions of Puritanism, and save this noble country from the fate which, otherwise, seems inevitable.
>
> And still I cannot close this line of remark, without bearing my testimony to the patriotism of those men who stood by the Union from first to last. Who, when adversity seemed to overwhelm their cause, quailed not, and when, at last, victory perched on its banner, forgot all animosities, devoted their energies and abilities to the resuscitation of their own dear South, and essayed to cheer her disconsolate daughters, to heal the wounds of her bleeding sons, and yet presented as undaunted a front to the encroachments of Federal power, as they ever did to the march of secession. Such men are entitled to and receive my admiration and love. But who can express the depth of an honest man's contempt for the crawling slaves, when applauding shouts were heard above the turmoil when our cause was at its highest, and yet who now denounce "rebels" and the "rebellion" with a subserviency which makes even Yankees weep or the degradation of human nature. Poor creatures—their reward is not yet.

Petersburg Express.

We are glad to see that the enterprising proprietors of this very welcome exchange, have begun the re-publication of their paper, after two weeks suspension, only caused by the total destruction of all the material of the office. The energy displayed in its early renewal is characteristic of the management of the *Express*.

The National Union Convention.

The telegraph announced a day or two since that the Executive Committee of the National Union Club had united in a call for a National Union Convention to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next. Below we publish the call in full, as received by mail. While we are heartily glad that the call is so general and liberal in its terms that it has united Democratic and Conservative Republican Senators, still we must regret that it did not treat of present issues alone, and not drag before the people theories which have been driven out of the field of party strife by the sword. The call, to have been really National, should have cast aside old party theories and dealt with established facts and present issues.

If the Radicals are to be defeated and the country rescued from the imminent peril into which it has been carried by the dangerous temerity of the Jacobins, it must be done by an early and honest combination of the conservative elements, and we know of no surer or better plan than by means of the proposed Convention. We believe there is enough conservatism and patriotism in the land yet to save it, if it can be combined in a wise and harmonious effort against Radicalism. The people of the South are especially interested in this matter, for in the defeat of the party now in power rests the only hopeful solution of the political troubles and dangers which now threaten their destruction. It behooves them particularly to act in this matter promptly, and do their work thoroughly.

The political pulse of the country gives sure indication of disease, which will suck the life blood from the South, if it does not threaten the Nation's existence. Certainly nothing can do more to cure these troubles than by bringing together the conservative men from every part of the Union for open and candid discussion. A knowledge of the disease is the first steps to its cure, and all we desire now is that the masses of the Northern people should become acquainted with the real wishes and feelings of the South, and no longer to be deceived by the Radical politicians and presses, and their paid and dishonest correspondents. And especially do we desire that the representatives of the people, North and South, should consult together in friendly meeting, and learn from each other what is necessary to restore the good feeling and reconciliation necessary to the future permanency and prosperity of the Government.

We believe that the Convention is conceived in truly national purposes and that its object is the welfare of the whole country. The call issues from the noble conservative minority of the North, and certainly much good must result from the assembling together again of the representatives from the whole country, not to select men to fill political positions; not to distribute the "loaves and fishes" to hungry aspirants, but to commune together for the common weal and frustrate, if possible, the designs of the enemies of the Union, who now, unfortunately wield its destinies and shape its course for evil. And while we may be disappointed in the good to be accomplished, it furnishes many grounds for hope. Should the President and his friends at the North go down before the Radical faction, and a Stevens or a Sumner be elected to preside over the country, our past and present troubles are but the ominous begining of our certain fate, and alas too many men could be found within our own limits who would be willing ministers of fanatical hate and executive power.

Let the South, therefore, make haste to respond to the call. Let delegates be selected with care. Give such a response to this invitation, not only by the promptness of our action, but by the character of our delegates, as will furnish unmistakable evidence of our desire to receive the hand of fellowship extended to us, and a willingness to do all we can to restore the integrity and harmony of the Union.

While, therefore, entering our protest against some of the dogmas contained in the call, and reprobating the supposed necessity or policy of unburying dead issues, so great is our desire to see the different sections of the country united under the friendly and protecting ægis of the Constitution, that we most heartly advise our people to assemble in county meetings and appoint delegates to a State and District Conventions, to select delegates to attend this Convention. Many of the counties will hold meetings for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Legislature, and these meetings might serve a two-fold purpose.—Let it not be said that the people of the South were callous in supporting a movement instituted for its good, and which has the sanction of the President. If the Radicals are to be defeated, it s not to be done by lying supinely on our backs, when our friends ask us to meet them upon *terms of equality*, and consult with them for our own and the good of the country.

The following is a copy of the call;

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional District of all the States, two from each territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegate will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the Union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The union of the States is in every case indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme, and constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified Representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form.

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our politcal fabric depend; and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution dangerous to republican government, and destructive of liberty.

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all those acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social, and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony, and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are especially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

A. W. RANDALL, President.
J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Committee National Union Club.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor.

DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH,
JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

The War in Europe.

By this time, if the news received by the last steamer is to be fully relied on, the war cloud has burst over the German States. The feeble attempt of diplomacy to avert the conflict and preserve peace has proved fruitless—indeed the Peace Conference was an abortion. The determination of the German Diet to mobilize the Federal army and the movement of Prussian forces into Saxony and Hanover, virtually begins the war. The next steamer will in all probability bring the news of the first conflict of arms, which promises to be of great magnitude.

While the sympathies of our people are as yet hardly enlisted on either side, for no two powers of Europe are more unpopular in this country than Prussia and Austria, still the occasion and the cause of the war are matters of interest to all.

We have been able to gather the following historical *resume* of the troubles which have led to the appeal to arms.

In 1386 the Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein united in a political government. In 1474, having previously undergone many changes, but with little change in their political status, the Provinces were erected into a duchy by the Emperor of Germany, and has ever maintained that political designation, and although they were governed by the house of Denmark, the duchy, especially Holstein, being the more Southern province, and indeed surrounded on all sides by German States, and German influences, had long sympathized with the Confederation rather than with Denmark, and sought every opportunity of severing their connection with the latter government. It was not until as late as 1848, upon the accession to the throne of Frederic VII, when the whole of Europe was disturbed by revolutions, that these Provinces rose in arms, declared their sympathy with the German States, and their desire to form a part of the Confedaration, and appealed to the German powers for aid. To this appeal, Prussia at once responded, and drove the Danes out of the duchies.

The political tornado that now swept over Europe, and which shook the thrones of most of the great powers of that Continent, gave the reigning monarchs use for all their power and address to save their own authority. On this account, further aid was not extended to the duchies and what had been given was withdrawn. Consequently, the duchies were soon left alone in their "rebellion," and after the disastrous battle, at Idstedt in 1850, the authority of Denmark was restored. The control of the duches remained to Denmark, without interruption or attempt at interference until 1863, when Frederic VII dying without issue, the question of the ultimate sovereignty of the duchies again became a matter of dispute. Denmark asserted its prescriptive control; Germany proper appealed to the expressed and well understood preferences of the people; Prussia urged her claims on account of her assistance in 1848, and Austria, through jealousy of Prussia, deplored her aggrandizement.

In the early part of 1864 the duchies resolved to assert their independence of Denmark, and the German Diet determined to assist them. Austria and Prussia, the latter with the hope of making territory by the contest, the former with the design of preventing this advantage to her rival, now resolved to take the war in their own hands, as the most powerful of the German States, and they declared war against Denmark. The latter kingdom having, through a matrimonial alliance with Victoria, acquired the right to hope for England's assistance, appealed to her Majesty for aid, but Great Britain had no stomach for a fight, and the Danes were left to their fate, and soon were compelled to yield.

By treaty dated at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864, the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg were made over to Austria and Prussia *jointly*.—This was followed by another convention between these two powers, Aug. 15th, 1865, by which Austria took possession exclusively of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig and Lauenburg. An Austrian imperial governor was sent to Holstein and a Prussian to the other provinces.

Everything promised a solution of the question of the duchies, which, if not satisfactory to them, might reasonably be supposed to be conformable to the wishes of the two great powers whose territory and population had been thus largely increased.

There seemed to have arisen, however, a most unaccountable thirst on the part of Prussia for the whole of the "annexed territory," and during the few months that followed the treaty of last August, constant bickerings arose between the representatives of the two monarchies in the adjacent duchies, terminating in a formal demand by Prussia that the Austrian troops should vacate Holstein, their position in such numbers on the frontier of Prussia having the appearance of, if not designed to, menace that kingdom.

Austria, of course, refused, and in the Germanic Diet, held at Frankfort on the 1st of January, the Austrian representative declared that it was impossible to come to an understanding with Prussia on the subject of the duchies, and the Emperor of Austria desired therefore to submit the matter to that body—the representative of the entire Germanic Confederation.

Prussia declared that this dissolved the treaty of August, 1865, and she would so consider it.

Both powers forthwith began to arm.

Anticipating a general European war, for Hungary and Italy have accounts to settle with Austria, Denmark would like to reclaim her duchies, and Napoleon "hates the treaties of 1815," it was proposed to submit the question at issue between Austria and Prussia to a European Congress. A circular was sent by the Emperor of the French, in concert with Her Majesty, proposing this method of adjusting the points in dispute; but the last steamer brings the news of the failure of this attempt at negotiation, because of a stipulation by Austria which is officially stated as follows:

> "She required beforehand an assurance from all the powers which were to take part in the projected conference, that they should be ready to renounce the pursuit there of any special or particular interest, to the detriment of the general tranquility; going on further to explain that sentiment by stating that, as a condition to be complied with by the Cabinets desirous of peace, it appeared to Austria indispensable that they should be agreed beforehand to exclude from the deliberations of the conference anything that would tend to give any of the States invited and attending at that meeting any territorial augmentation or increase of power."

As this excluded precisely what France desired to attain by the conference, Louis Napoleon pronounces the condition "impracticable."

Death of Col. J. W. Cameron.

We are pained to see the death of Col. J. W. Cameron, of Richmond county, announced. He died at his residence on Friday last, in the fifty second year of his age. Col. Cameron was a lawyer of much prominence, and formerly one of the most popular editors in the State. He represented Richmond county in the last House of Commons, and was one of the most useful and conservative members of that body. He was honored during the session by an election as Trustee of the University of the State.

WARSAW AND FAYETTEVILLE.—For some cause or other, we have not been able to find out exactly what, the mail coach has entirely ceased to run between Warsaw and Fayetteville, thereby depriving the people along that entire route of mail facilities. This appears to us very curious proceedings on the part of the contractor. We were not aware that a Government mail contractor could, with impunity, throw up his contract at his own pleasure. Mail routes are let out to persons who are considered responsible for their acts, and the routes are located generally with a view of accommodating the public to the greatest extent possible. By the breaking up of the route from Warsaw to Fayetteville, a distance of nearly fifty miles through a thickly settled country, on which route there formerly were some half dozen offices, the people at *Clinton* in Sampson county, and at other points are deprived of all mail facilities. Some explanation relative to the matter is at least due to the public.

Owing to the conservative course pursued by many of the Union Generals engaged in the recent war, these former idols of the war party are receiving much objurgation at the hands of their once allies. The Westliche *Post*, a Missouai Radical paper, puts the case rather strongly. In a denunciation of General Rousseau and Blair for their conservatism, that paper says:

> "If the sentiments which they now profess are the same they always had, then a General who ordered his troops to kill the rebels was simply a murderer who rejoiced in bloodshed; and he who allowed his soldiers to take the hens and the eggs, the pigs, the tobacco and the milk of the Southerners, was nothing but a chief of a band of highwaymen."

This is a queer return for the services that these gentlemen are supposed to have rendered the cause of "the Union." And according to the same logic, we presume such individuals as Butler, Hunter and others may be looked upon as saints and patriots.

Arrival of U. S. Steamer Cosmopolitan—General Sickles on Board—Violation of Quarantine Regulations.

THE steamer *Cosmopolitan* arrived here Thusday afternoon from Charleston, having on board Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding the Military District of North and South Carolina.

The arrival of this steamer produced no little excitement, owing to the fact of her departing from the customary rule, as required by the Quarantine Regulations, to await at the visiting station until boarded by the Port Physician. The *Cosmopolitan* stopped at the visiting station for a short period, but did not await the arrival of the Port Physician. On the contrary she proceeded to the wharf in direct violation of the Quarantine Regulations of this port.

On her arrival at the wharf, Mr. Fanning, Chairman of the Board of Commissions of Navigation, ordered her immediate return to the station. This behest elicited only laughter from the Mate of the vessel to whom it was addressed. Proceeding on board, Mr. Fanning had an interview with General Sickles, who coolly imformed him that *he*, General Sickles, had *suspended* the Quarentine Regulations as far as *that* steamer, the *Cosmopolitan*, was concerned. The Port Physician met with the same reply on arriving on board a short time after.

If we are not mistaken, there was an order issued some little time since, emanating from the War Department, to the effect that Quarantine Regulations should be enforced in regard to *all* vessels arriving in port.

Why General Sickles, being aware of the existence of such an order, should have acted in direct violation of the Regulations, which is therein stated *shall* be enforced, we are unable to conjecture. Every good citizen is desirous of obeying the laws, and also of seeing them enforced, and cannot fail to condemn any course in violation of the same, be the offender whom he may.

No doubt the proper action will soon be taken by the proper authorities, in regard to the matter.

P. S. Since writing the above, the following communication from Mr. Fanning, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation, has been placed in our hands. The communication speaks for itself, and as it will be seen corroborates our statement:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION, &C.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 29, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to explain the circumstances attending a violation of our Quarantine Regulations last evening, by the U. S. steamer *Cosmopolitan* from Charleston, which was done in defiance of the civil authority and of this Board.

The steamer, on arriving at the Visiting Station was taken out of the hands of the Pilot, whose duty it was to detain her at that point for health examination and permit, and brought immediately to the wharf—whereupon I ordered the Captain to return with the steamer to the Visiting Station, and directed the Harbor Master to guard the vessel and allow no one to go on board or come on shore. In the meantime, I was invited on board for an interview with General Sickles, who was a passenger and controlled the steamer, and by whom I was received very courteously. During our conversation, in which the military and civil Quarantine question was discussed. I demurred against any military interference with the Quarantine of the Port, and observed that it would be my duty to impose the penalty on the vessel and all on board for disregarding our health Regulations. Upon which the General replied, that he would then *suspend* the Quarantine, so far as the steamer and all connected with her wasre concerned. I replied, in effect, that I could not contest his authority.

I have no comment to make on this contempt of authority, and have only made this simple statement of facts for the satisfaction of the community who have placed us, with confidence, in position to guard their health and prevent the introduction of disease in their midst. If there be any power authorized to counteract the operations of our Health Ordinances, it were well to dissolve the body I humbly represent.

P. W. FANNING,
Chairman B. C.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—We stated some time since that the proper measures had been taken to procure a sufficient amount of stock subscribed to establish a National Bank in this city.

The efforts in this respect have been successful, the required amount of stock, $100,000, having been taken. The Stockholders held a meeting yesterday, and elected the following gentlemen Directors of the Institution: Edwin E. Burruss, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, W. H. McRary, S. D. Wallace and J. H. Chadbourn.

TRIAL OF MAJ. MANN.—The following is a statement of the proceedings of the Bureau Court Martial at Raleigh, on Wednesday last. The Gen. Rutherford spoken of as the witness who was examined, is Col. Rutherford, who for some time past has filled the position of Superintendent of the Southern district of North Carolina, with headquarters at this place:

Mr. Holmes, witness for the prosecution, did not appear, and Gen. Allen Rutherford, witness for the defence, by consent of accused and the court, was allowed to testify.

He said: I am superintendent of the Southern district of North Carolina. You, Major Mann, were financial agent and quartermaster. Your duty, in addition, was to attend to the claims of colored soldiers for pensions. You had nothing to do with the care of the freedmen; they were under the charge of Major Wickersham, assistant superintendent. The duties of your office were advisory. I have known you many times, besides attending to the office all day, to remain with your clerk quite late at night, engaged in labor. You never left the city without my permission, except once of a Saturday, when we went fishing, about 3 o'clock. I never knew of your being absent from your duties during office hours—between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. Your duties as financial agent gave you the possession of all the property of the bureau, and the power given you to collect all rents, &c., for which you accounted to the chief quartermaster at Raleigh, and your books were always open for the inspection of the assistant superintendent.

The court here adjourned until to-morrow.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, who are important witnesses in other cases, are to be summoned.

Raleigh Progress.

The Directors subsequently held a meeting, the proceedings of which we give below:

A meeting of the Directors of the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., was held at the Banking House of Burruss Bros., on the afternoon of the 29th inst. Present, Dr. A. J. DeRosset, W. H. McRary, J. H. Chadbourn, Edwin E. Burruss and S. D. Wallace.

On motion, Dr. A. J. DeRosset was appointed Chairman and S. D. Wallace, Esq., requested to act as Secretary.

On motion, an election was held for President, which resulted in the choice of Edwin E. Burruss, Esq.

On motion, Edwin E. Burruss, Esq., and Dr. A. J. DeRosset were appointed a committee to procure a Banking House.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

A. J. DeROSSET, Chm'n.,

S. D. WALLACE, Sec'y.

TROUBLED HONEYMOON.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

George Jameson and Katie Vaughan had a brilliant wedding. Everything was faultless—from the icing on the cake to the arrangement of the bride's waterfall.

Mrs. Vaughan cried just enough not to redden her nose; Vaughan did the dignified pater familias to a charm; and George and Katie were so affectionate as to give to the world the idea that here was a match made in Heaven.

The bridal breakfast over, the white moire antique and orange flowers were laid aside, and the pretty traveling suit of alpaca, with nazarine blue trimmings was donned—the sweetest love of a thing Madame d'Aubrey had made up for the season.—Then there was the little bonnet of gray silk to match Katie's eyes; the golden bird of paradise dropping its plumage over the crown; and it was such a fine morning, and everything looked propitious: and in the midst of congratulations and kisses, George and Katie started for the depot.

They arrived just in season. The whistle sounded in the distance. George buckled up his traveling shawl and Katie grasped her parasol.

"George, dearest," said the bride, "do run out and see to the trunks! I should die, if when we get to the Falls, my clothes should not be there. It would be dreadful to be obliged to go to dinner in my traveling dress. Go and see them, that's a darling!"

George vanished; the train puffing and smoking shot into the depot. Conductor popped his head into the ladies' room shouting at the top of his voice:

"All aboard for Danville! Come, hurry up, ladies! Five minutes behind time and another train due!"

Katie did not know whether she was bound for Danville or not; probably she had better get in and let George follow. So she entered the long and smoky vehicle feeling very much at sea and ready to cry at the slightest provocation. As the conductor passed her seat she caught him by the arm.

"Is my husband——"

"Oh, yes, yes, all right!" said the official, hurrying on in a way all railway officials have, "I'll send him right along," and he vanished from the view in the long line of moving carriages.

Meanwhile George having seen to the baggage—a proceeding that had occupied more time than he had intended—returned to the ladies' room to find Katie missing—searching about wildley, inquiring of every one he met, without success.

"She's probably already in the train, sir," said a ticket agent of whom he made inquiry. "You are going to Buffalo, I think you said; that's the train to Buffalo, you'll likely find her there. Just starting, not a moment to lose."

George grasped the railing of the hind car as it flew by, and, flinging open the door, he rushed through car after car, but seeking in vain for Katie. She was not on the train. "Most likely she got on the wrong train and went by Groton," said the conductor. "Groton is a way station fifteen miles further ahead. We stop there fifteen or twenty minutes for refreshments. "You'll doubtless find her there."

The cars flew over the track. George mentally blessed the man who invented steam engines—he could reach Katie so much sooner, dear little thing! how vexed and troubled she must be—and George grew quite lachrymose over her desolate condition.

But it seemed ages to George before they whirled up to the platform at Groton, and then he did not wait to practice any courtesy. He leaped out impetuously, knocking over an old lady with a flower pot and a bird cage in her hand, demolishing the pot and putting the birds into hysterics.

The old lady was indignant, and hit George a rap with her umbrella and spoiled forever the fair proportions of his bridal beaver, but he was too much engaged in thought of his lost bride to spare a regret for his hat.

He flew through the astonished crowd, mashing up crinoline here, and knocking over a small boy there, until he reached the clerk of the station.—Yes, the clerk believed there was one lady who had come alone; she had gone to the Belvidere House—she must be the one.

George waited to hear no more. He hurried up the street to the place, where the landlord assured him that no ladies of Katie's style had arrived, perhaps she had stopped at Margate, ten miles back. George seized on the hope. There was no train to Margate until next morning, but the wretched husband could not wait all night—he would walk.

He got directions upon the roads; was told that it was a straight one—for the most of the way through the woods—rather lonesome but pleasant. He set forth at once, not stopping to swallow a mouthful. Excitement had taken away his appetite. The fine day had developed into a cloudy evening—the night would be darker than usual.

George hastened on, too much excited to feel fatigue—too much agonized about Katie to notice that he had split his elegant French gaiters out at the sides.

After three or four hours' hard walking he began to think that something must be wrong. He ought to be approaching the suburbs of Margate. In fact, he ought to have reached the village itself some time before. He grew a little doubtful about his being on the right road, and began to look about him. There was no road at all, or, rather, it was all road; for all vestige of fences and wheel tracks had vanished—there was forest, forest every where.

The very character of the ground beneath his feet changed at every step he took. It grew softer and softer, until he sank ankle deep in mud, and suddenly, before he could turn about, he fell in almost to his armpits. He had stumbled into a quagmire! A swift horrow came over him! People had died before now in places like this—and it would be so dreadful to die thus, and Katie never know what had become of him. He struggled with the strength of desperation to free himself but he might as well have taken it cooly. He was held fast.

Thus slowly the hours wore away. The night was ages long. The sun had never taken so much time to rise in, but probably it realized that nothing could be done until it was up, and was not disposed to hurry.

As soon as it was fairly light, George began to scream at the top of his voice, hoping that some one who might be going somewhere might hear him. He amused himself in this way for an hour, and at the end of that time you could not have distinguished his voice from that of a frog close at hand, who had been doing his very best to rival out our hero.

At last, just as George was beginning to despair, he heard a voice in the distance calling out:

"Hallo, there! is it you or a frog?"

"It's me," cried George; "and I shall be dead in five minutes! Come quick! I'm into the mud up to my eyes!"

Directly an old woman appeared, a sun-bonnet on her head and a basket on her arm. She was huckleberrying.

"The land sake," cried she, "you're in for it, ain't ye?" "Sarved ye right! I'm glad of it! Didn't ye see the notice that the old man put up, that nobody must come a huckleberrying in this ere swamp?"

"Huckleberrying!" exclaimed George angrily. "You must think a fellow was beside himself to come into the jungle, if he knew it! Huckelberrying, indeed! I am after my wife!"

"Land sake! your wife! Well, of all things, I declare I never—"

"She got on the wrong train, and so did I, and I expect she's at Margate; and I started from Groton last night to walk there, and lost may way.—Help me out; do, that's a dear woman."

The old woman steadied herself by a tree, and being a woman of good muscles, she soon drew George out, mud from head to foot. He shook himself.

"There, if you'll show me the way, I'll go right on."

"No you won't either. You'll go right over to our house and have a cup of coffee and something to eat, and a suit of the old man's clothes to put on, while I dry yours, and I'll send Tom over to Margate with the horse and wagon, to bring your wife."

"You're a trump," cried George, wringing her hand. "God bless you. You shall be rewarded for your kindness."

Mrs. Stark's house was only a little way distant, and to its shelter she took George. Tom was dispatched to Margate, to hunt up Mrs. Jameson, and George, arrayed in a suit of Mr. Stark's clothes—blue swallow-tailed coat, home made gray pantaloons, cow-hide boots, and a white hat with a broad brim—for the Stark's were Friends—felt like a new man.

They gave him a good breakfast, which did not come amiss, and while Tom was absent, the old lady made him lie down on the lounge and take a nap.

Tom returned about noon. He had scoured the whole village, but found nothing. Only one passenger had left the train at Margate on the previous day, and he was an old man with patent plasters for sale.

Poor George was frenzied. He rushed out of the house, and stood looking first up and then down the road, uncertain which way to wend his course. Suddenly the train from Gaston swept past, and a white handkerchief was swung from an open window, and above the handkerchief George caught a glimpse of the golden hair and blue ribbons! It was Katie beyond a doubt. He cleared the fence at a bound, and rushed after the flying train. He ran till he was ready to drop, when he came upon some men with a hand car, who were reparing the road. He gave them ten dollars to take him to Groton. He was sure he could find Katie there.

But no! the train had not stopped at all. This was the express for Buffalo. But a bystander informed him a lady answering the description he gave of Katie had been seen the day before at Danville, crying, and saying she had lost her husband.

George darted off. He caught with avidity at the hope thus held out. It must be Katie! Who else had lost her husband?

A train was just leaving for Danville. He sprang on board, and suffered an eternity during the transit, for it was an accommodation train, and everybody knows about those horrid delays at every station. But they reached Danville at last. George enquired for the lady who had lost her husband. Yes, she was all right—she had gone to the American House to wait for him. She expected him by every train, till he came, said the ticket master.

He hurried with all speed to the American House. Yes, she was there said the clerk; she was waiting for her husband; room 221, right hand, second flight.

George flew up stairs, burst open the door of 221, and entered without ceremony. She was sitting by the window looking for him, with her back to the door. He sprang forward, and holding her in his arms, rained kisses upon her face.

"My Katie! my darling! my darling! have I found you at last?"

She turned her face and looked at him before she spoke, and then she set up such a scream as made the very hair stand on George's head.

"You are not my James!" she cried. "Oh, heavens! Help! help!! Somebody come quickly! I shall be robbed and murdered! Help! help!! murder!!!—thieves!"

George stood aghast. The lady was middle-aged, with false teeth, and a decidedly snuffy looking nose. No more like the charming little Katie than she was like the Venus de Meci!

He turned to flee just as the stairway was alive with people alarmed by the cries of the woman.—They tried to stop him, but he would not be stayed. He took the stairs at a leap, and landed somewhere near the bottom, among the wreck of three chambermaids, and as many white-aproned waiters.

And before any one could seize him he was rushing down over the front steps. A lady and gentleman were slowly ascending them, and George, in his mad haste, ran against the lady and broke the rim of her bonnent.

"You rascal!" cried the gentleman with her, "what do you mean by treating a lady in this manner?" and he seized our hero by the collar.

Then, for the first time, George looked at the couple before him.

"'Tis Katie! Oh, Katie!" cried he, for this time there was no mistake; it was Katie and her uncle Charles. "Oh, my wife! my wife!"

He tried to take her in his arms, but she fled from him in terror.

"Take that dreadful man away," she cried. "I am sure he is insane or drunk! Only see his boots and his awful hat!"

"I tell you I am your own George. Oh, Katie, where have you been?" exclaimed he.

Katie looked at him now, and recognizing him, began to cry.

"Oh, dear! that I should have ever lived to see this day! My George, that I thought so pure and good, faithless and intoxicated! Oh, uncle Charles, what will become of me?"

"My dear niece, be patient," said her uncle.—"I think this is George, and we will hear what he has to say before condemning him. Mr. Jameson, I met your wife in the cars yesterday, and she informed me that you had deserted her at the Windham depot. Of course, I could not believe your absence intentional, and I persuaded her to remain here while I telegraphed to the principal stations along the road for information of you. Why did I receive no answer?"

"Because the telegraph does not run into old Mr. Stark's huckleberry swamp, where I had the honor of spending last night," said George, losing his temper.

"But this extraordinary disguise?"

"My clothes were muddy, and I have got on Mr. Stark's," said George. And though the explanation was not particularly lucid to those who heard it, they were satisfied.

"My dearest George!" cried Katie, rushing into his arms, "and so you did not desert me, and I shan't have to be divorced?"

"Never, my darling! and we'll never be separated again for a moment."

"No, not for all the baggage in the world!—Oh, George, you don't know how I have suffered."

The crowd could be kept ignorant no longer, for scores had assembled round the hotel, drawn thither by the disturbance. Matters were explained and cheers long and loud rent the air.

The landlord got up an impromptu wedding dinner, at which Katie presided; and George, looking very sheepish in Mr. Stark's swallow-tail, did the honors.

They proceeded on their tour next day, and soon afterward, Mr. and Mrs. Stark were delighted to receive a box by express, containing the lost suit of the old gentleman, and the wherewithal to purchase him another, besides the most handsome silk bonnet for Mrs. Stark, that the old lady had ever seen.

"There, old man," said she, turning from the glass at which she had been surveying herself in the new bonnet, "I allers told you that huckleberry swamp would turn to something if it was only to raise frogs in. Guess I hit it sometimes."

"Charly, my dear, won't you have beans?"—"No," was the ill-mannered reply of the petulant cherub. "*No?*" exclaimed the astonished mother. "No *what?*"—"No *beans*," said the child.

"I wonder where those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her delicate finger to the heavy masses that floated in the sky. "I think they are going to thunder" said her brother.

The editor of the Montezuma *Republican* has on exhibition a mosquito's bladder, containing the souls of twenty Government swindlers, and the fortune a dozen or more editors have accumulated in publishing a country newspaper.

Oftentimes a girl says "no" to an answer when it is plain as her nose on her face she means "yes." The best way to judge whether she is in earnest or not, is to look straight in her eyes, and never mind her nose.